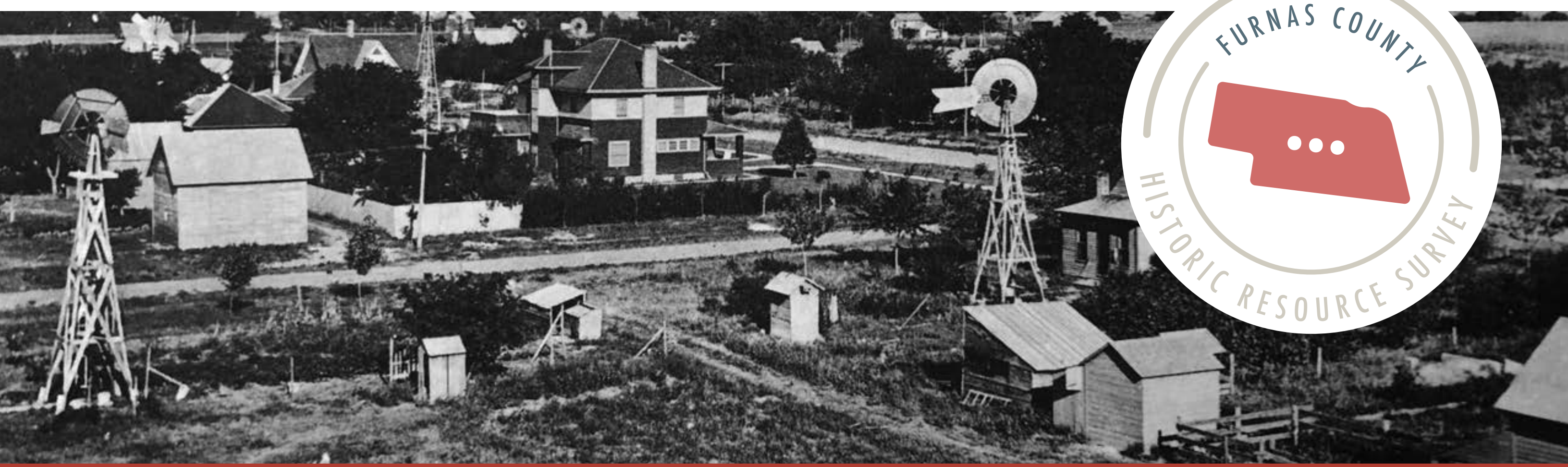
A HISTORIC SURVEY OF
FURNAS COUNTY NEBRASKA



FURNAS COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

DRY GOODS GROCERIES

A.J. FINCH.
ERIES & PROVISIONS.

Brouhard Photo

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Prepared for:

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Nebraska State Historical Society

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May 2020

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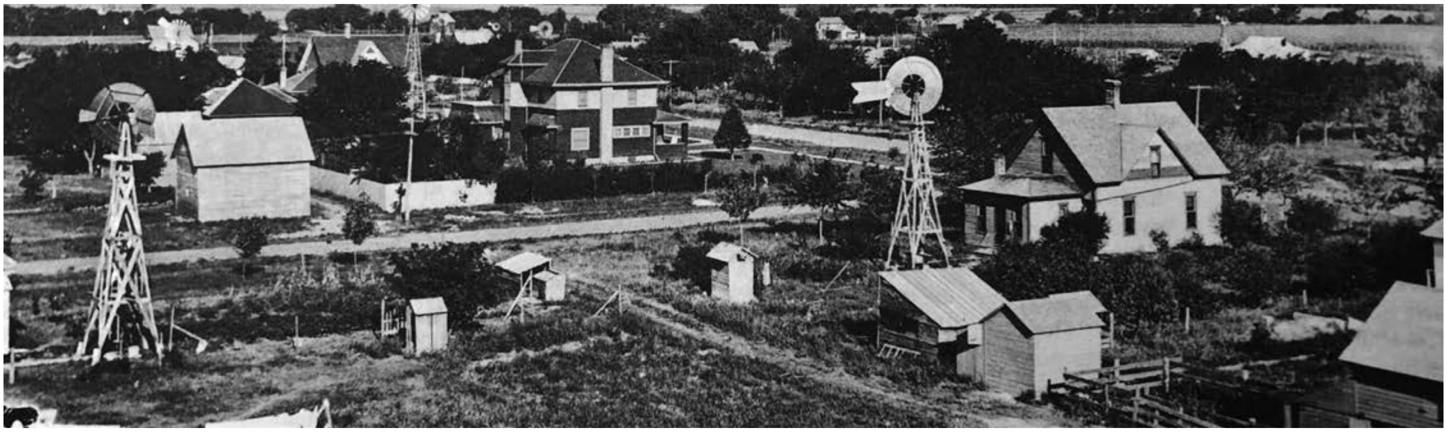
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Survey is the first step in a comprehensive preservation program. In order to preserve resources you must know what is available. History Nebraska has been systematically surveying each county in Nebraska since the 1980s. Furnas County is one of the last counties to be formally surveyed, although a total of 402 properties had been previously surveyed and recorded in the Nebraska Historic Resources Survey & Inventory (NeHRSI) on an individual basis. This reconnaissance level survey looked at resources within the incorporated limits of Arapahoe, Beaver City, Cambridge, Edison, Hendley, Holbrook, Oxford, and Wilsonville. Of the 2,033 properties surveyed, 34 were recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Due to integrity concerns, no districts were recommended eligible.

This project is one of the first History Nebraska surveys to include a robust public engagement effort. An in person meeting was held in Arapahoe on November 6, 2019 with several community members in attendance to hear a presentation by History Nebraska Survey Coordinator Kate Hewlings. In addition to digital and hard copies of this final report, the information was distilled down into a brochure distributed throughout communities in Furnas County, giving a high-level overview of the survey results. Also, an interactive, online "story map" was created to highlight the project and make it more widely accessible.

The plan provides ideas for further research and more intensive survey work to uncover additional historic resources. The plan recommends a more formal preservation organization be formed in Furnas County to help carry out the recommendations of this document, raise awareness, and further preservation activities locally. A number of programs, managed by History Nebraska and other state agency programs, are discussed in Chapter 4 to assist in preservation in Furnas County.

The authors of this report would like to thank the staff at History Nebraska for providing assistance to the survey, local librarians, the hospitality and books provided by the owners of the Cambridge B&B, and the many residents talked to while out in the field surveying.



CHAPTER 1

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

Furnas County is in south-central Nebraska bordering Kansas (see Figure 1.1). The Republican River runs west to east along Oxford, Edison, Arapahoe, Holbrook, and Cambridge. Much smaller is Beaver Creek, also flowing west to east but further south near Beaver City, Hendley, and Wilsonville. The Sappa Creek is in the southern portion of the county, flowing into Beaver Creek in the easternmost part of the county. The abundance of streams aided in early settlement providing a power source and natural timber growth. It also influenced the fur trade and early exploration of the area in the 1800s. The county encompasses 460,000 acres measuring 24 miles by 30 miles. The area is on the hilly lands of the Dissected Plains which have been eroded by wind and rain.[1] The first inhabitants were the Pawnees who were farming people living in permanent villages.[2] The area quickly attracted hunters, trappers, and eventually settlers.

COUNTY SETTLEMENT

Development and settlement of Furnas County include the formal incorporation through legislative means and the physical activities of settlers new to the area. This section includes the following:

- Establishing the Government
- Industry
- Transportation
- Natural Disasters

Establishing the Government

Furnas County was surveyed in 1868 after General George Custer and his men passed through the area in August 1867 (a few months after Nebraska became a state) following a tribe of Native Americans.[3] In 1870 Galen James, the first known settler of the area, established his home at the junction of the Beaver and Sappa Creeks (see the pop out in Figure 1.1). He tried to incorporate the area as James County in 1872 but failed to gain traction. The first recorded homestead was filed on May 1st, 1871 by John Nilson just west of present-day Arapahoe.[4]

The Nebraska legislature officially created Furnas County on February 27, 1873 naming it after the current governor, Robert W. Furnas.[5] The vote to decide the location of the county seat was held prior to the Easter Sunday Blizzard, delaying votes from arriving from Beaver City. Arapahoe almost won the county seat, but it was decided to count the late ballots giving Beaver City the title.[6] This was not the end of the fight over the county seat. During a second election on October 14, 1873 Beaver City again won the votes, but Arapahoe claimed they held the rightful claim to the county seat based on the previous election in April. The decision was appealed to the Nebraska Supreme Court who decided in favor of Beaver City.[7] This led to a longstanding distrust between the northern and southern towns of Furnas County.

As a result of the political fighting, a courthouse was not built until 1888, 15 years after the county was established (see Figure 1.2). Government business was conducted in various rented space including a hotel and hardware store. The courthouse finally constructed was a two-story brick building with a bell tower (see Figure 1.3) that lasted until 1949 when it was declared unsafe for occupancy and was torn down. Construction started on the current courthouse that same year on the same lot for $200,000 and dedicated May 4, 1951.[8]

Figure 1.1: Nebraska County Map with Furnas County Call-Out

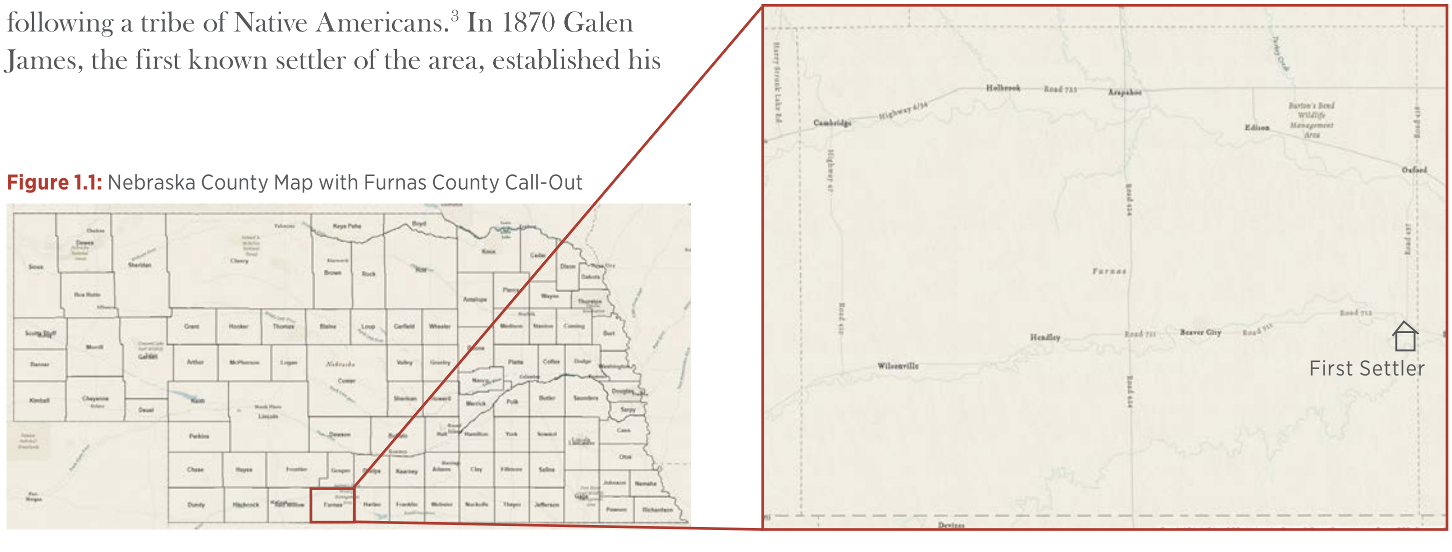
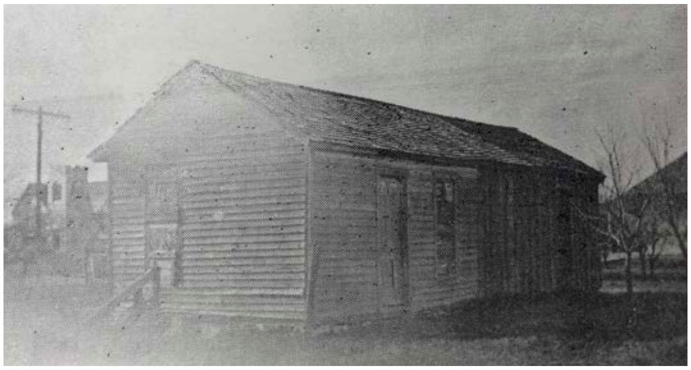
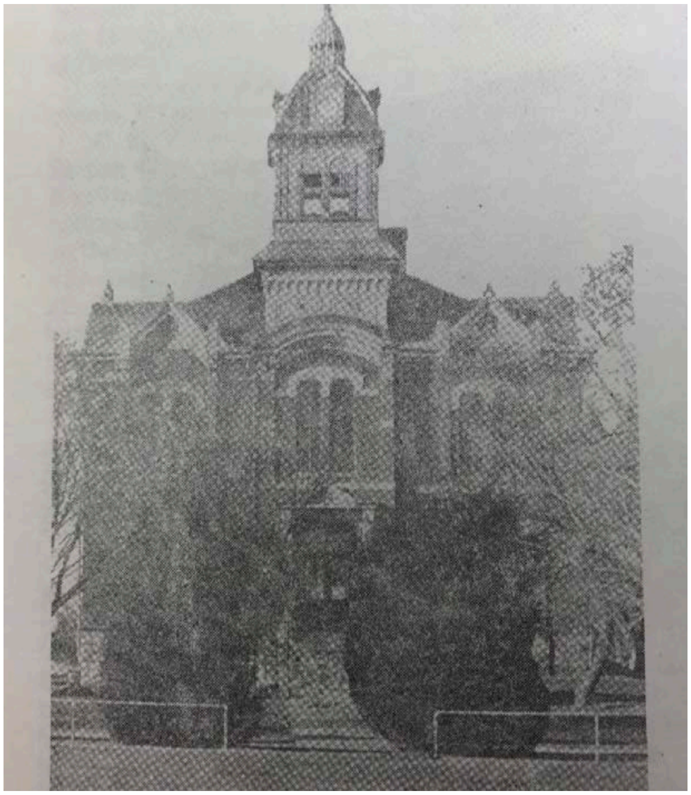

Sioux
Dawes
Sheridan
Cherry
Keya Paha
Boyd
Knox
Cedar
Dixon
Dakota
Box Butte
Brown
Rock
Holt
Antelope
Pierce
Wayne
Thurston
Scotts Bluff
Morrill
Garden
Grant
Hooker
Thomas
Blaine
Loup
Garfield
Wheeler
Madison
Stanton
Cuming
Burt
Banner
Arthur
McPherson
Logan
Custer
Valley
Greeley
Boone
Platte
Colfax
Dodge
Washington
Kimball
Cheyenne
Deuel
Keith
Lincoln
Sherman
Howard
Merrick
Polk
Butler
Saunders
Douglas
Sarpy
Perkins
Dawson
Buffalo
Hall
Hamilton
York
Seward
Lancaster
Cass
Otoe
Chase
Hayes
Frontier
Gosper
Phelps
Kearney
Adams
Clay
Fillmore
Saline
Johnson
Nemaha
Dundy
Hitchcock
Red Willow
Furnas
Harlan
Franklin
Webster
Nuckolls
Thayer
Jefferson
Gage
Pawnee
Richardson
Harry Strunk Lake Rd
Holbrook
Road 733
Arapahoe
Cambridge
Highway 6/34
Edison
Burton's Bend Wildlife Management Area
Oxford
Highway 47
Road 424
Road 417
Road 419
Furnas
Road 410
Road 715
Hendley
Road 731
Beaver City
Wilsonville
Devizes
First Settler

Figure 1.2: First Courthouse Building



Source: The History of Beaver City 1872-1972

Figure 1.3: Second Courthouse Building



Source: The History of Beaver City 1872-1972

Industry

While Furnas County has grown into a fertile agricultural belt it did not begin as such. The hardships brought on by grasshoppers, drought, and storms necessitated a farmer to raise livestock in addition to planting a variety of crops. Corn was a high yield crop however in hard years the output was very low making rye, millet, and other grains more reliable to plant. The agricultural nature of the county is represented in the County Agricultural Society founded in 1875 which held county fairs with displays of produce and livestock.[9] In the 1850s acting Governor Cuming recommended forming industrial societies in every county to support agricultural advancements.[10]

COUNTY FORMATION

The establishment of counties in the state of Nebraska dates back to the territory days in the mid 1850s and early 1860s. The Territorial Legislature began establishing boundaries, beginning in the eastern end of the state along the Missouri River. This process included naming the county and establishing boundaries, deciding on a county seat and the election of officers, and occasionally redefining boundaries. In 1867 however, when Nebraska became a state, it was decided a more formal process was necessary and S. No. 55 was passed which was "An Act for the organization of counties." This gave the legislature power to create counties, but the governor the power to call the elections and give power to individuals in the new county.[1]

As settlers moved west and areas became more densely populated, they petitioned for separation and organization of new counties. The laws of the time required counties to have a minimum of 200 inhabitants before an organizational election could be held.[2] For some counties this was easily achieved as soon as the county was established, others took several decades to reach.

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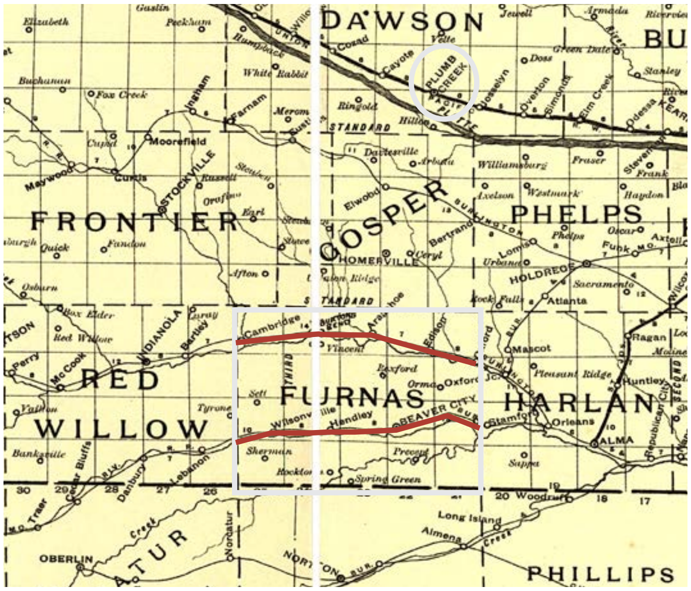
[1] Brian P. Croft, "Mapping Nebraska, 1866-1871: County Boundaries, Real and Imagined," Nebraska History 95 (2014): 230-245.

[2] "Rich History Is Embedded in County Government," Nebraska Association of County Officials, https://nacone.org/webpages/counties/county_history.html.

Transportation

Railroad development through Nebraska was pushed by the overland freight industry which became an important economic part of the new territory's growth.[11] Prior to railroad construction across Furnas County in 1880 all goods were hauled by wagon from various stops on the Union Pacific Railroad, the nearest point being Plum Creek nearly 60 miles north of Arapahoe (see Figure 1.4).[12] To make freight transportation more efficient, additional railroad lines connected to the transcontinental line were needed throughout the county and state. Two lines were constructed in Furnas County, both by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Both lines ran east-west; the first was constructed in 1880 through Oxford, Edison, Arapahoe, Holbrook, and Cambridge and the second was constructed in 1887 through Beaver City, Hendley, and Wilsonville.

Figure 1.4: 1889 State Transportation Board Railway Map

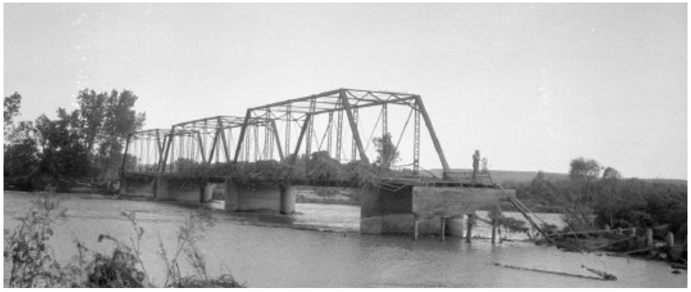


Source: Library of Congress

Natural Disasters

Every city in Furnas County is located on or very near a river or creek. In 1935 the location of the five cities along the Republican River proved disastrous. The flooding on May 30th caused by heavy rain in eastern Colorado and western Nebraska killed an estimated 112 people when the banks of the Republican River overflowed.[13] Hundreds of photos in the History Nebraska archives show damage after the flood including washed-out homes, collapsed barns, and mud-filled city pools. To prevent another flood, five dams were built across the Republican River and its tributaries in the following years.[14]

Figure 1.5: 1935 Flood Damage to Bridge South of Holbrook



Source: History Nebraska

1854
The Nebraska Territory was created by the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854

1862
The Homestead Act passed allowing the claim of up to 160 acres of public land under certain terms met by the homesteader

1865
The Civil War ended after four years of battle on April 9th with Robert E Lee's surrender

1866
The Union Pacific Railroad reached the 100th meridian, later becoming Cozad, NE

1867
Nebraska became the 37th state in the Union on March 1st

TOWN SETTLEMENT

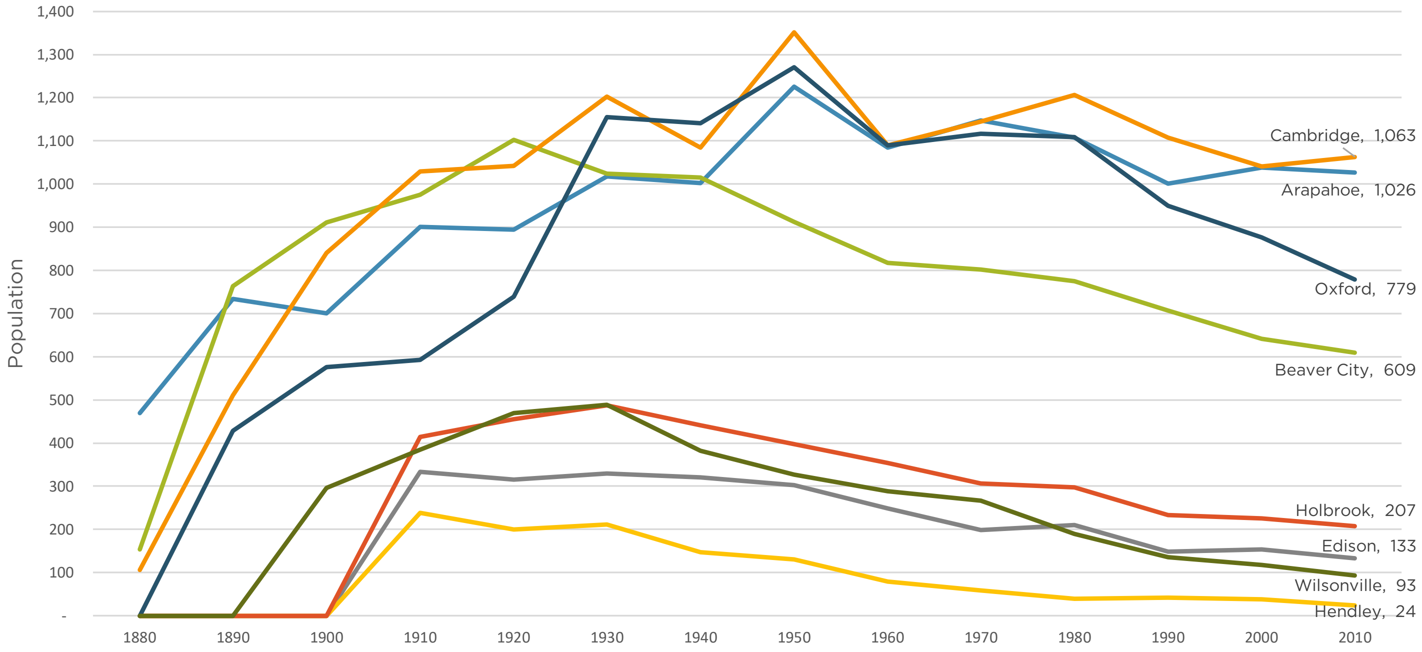
The settlement of Furnas County began in 1870 with the first settler locating east of Beaver City with homestead claims beginning in 1871. Rapid settlement did not occur until the 1880s after natural disasters tried the will of farmers and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad constructed lines through Furnas County. The settlement of towns was supported by the various rivers and creeks in the area and unlike many other counties preceded the railroad in most instances.

The towns discussed in this report include:

- Arapahoe
- Beaver City
- Cambridge
- Edison
- Hendley
- Holbrook
- Oxford
- Wilsonville

As Figure 1.6 demonstrates, the towns which incorporated in 1900 are struggling to maintain population and have been declining since 1930. Larger communities which formed in the 1880s (before the railroads came through) maintained growth into the 1950s but have also seen population loss since. Despite holding the county seat, Beaver City has dropped to the fourth most populous city behind Cambridge, Arapahoe, and Oxford. Between 1940 and 1950 a spike occurred in these three communities.

Figure 1.6: Population Change by Town 1880-2010



1874
The first grasshopper plague hit Nebraskan's hard, destroying crops and supplies

1888
The Schoolhouse Blizzard, both sudden and deadly, occurred on January 12th and caught many children leaving school that day

1873
Furnas County Organized; The Timber Culture Act allowed settlers to claim 160 acres of land in exchange for planting 40 acres of trees (later reduced to 10 acres)

1880
Burlington and Missouri River Railroad reaches Furnas County, connecting the towns to the rest of the transportation network

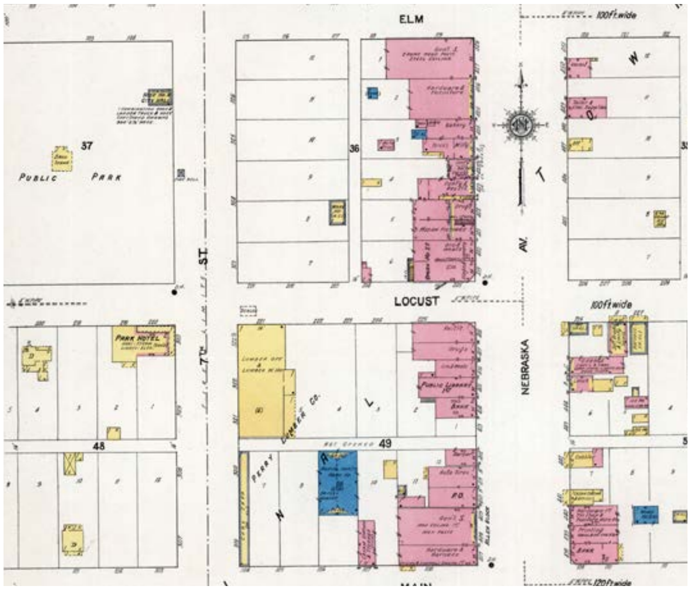
1893
Depression reached Nebraska as a result of drought, grasshopper plagues, and national financial trouble

Arapahoe

The establishment of Arapahoe occurred at a rapid pace. In 1871 the Arapahoe Town Company was formed in Plattsmouth, Nebraska with the goal of locating and establishing a town along the Republican River in Furnas County. A scouting party found suitable land between the Elk and Muddy Creeks and named the area Arapahoe after the Native American tribe that wintered in the area.[15] The town site for Arapahoe was staked out in July, the first house built in early August by George Colvin, and the plat filed in September.[16] The plat encompassed 320 acres and included two parks, two lots designated for churches, and one lot for a railroad depot. A courthouse square (southeast corner of 8th Street and Elm Street) was included, but never materialized following Beaver City's award of the county seat. Instead this lot became a city park and during the Depression, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) funded the construction of a swimming pool and solarium on the site.[17]

Despite formally laying out the town of Arapahoe in 1871, official incorporation took another seven years.[18] This was likely due in part to slow settlement which did not begin until 1872 as more settlers arrived in the county and later the 1874-75 grasshopper plagues that destroyed crops. Growth was reignited in 1880 when the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad announced they would be routing a track through town. This spurred new business construction which was supplied with brick from a local kiln.[19] A saw and grist mill were built along the Muddy Creek to the west and provided logs for early buildings. In 1882 a four-story brick flour mill was constructed.[20] A bank and the Pioneer newspaper (later Arapahoe Public Mirror)[21] were established and many new homes built.

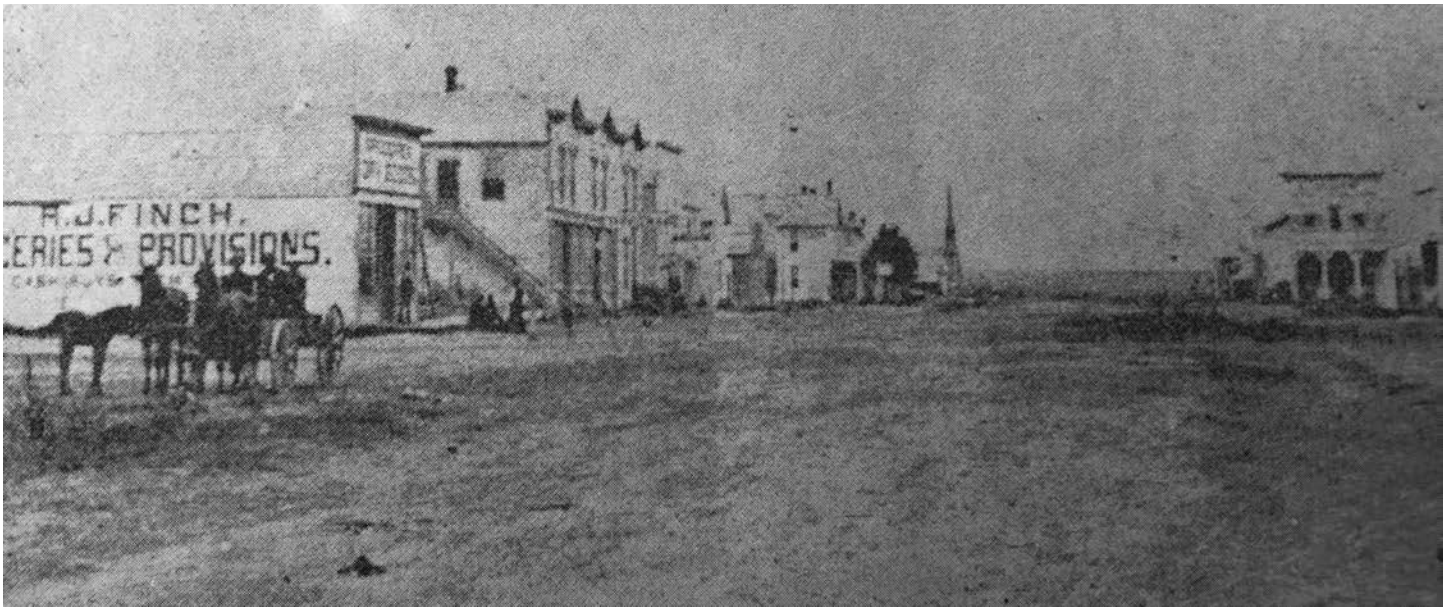
Figure 1.8: 1922 Sanborn Map



Source: Omaha Public Library

Arapahoe's early growth is attributed to its status as a large grain market and shipping point for the entire county and surrounding areas.[22] The town grew at a steady rate until 1920 when it began to alternate between decades of growth and decline. The peak population was reached in 1950 with 1,226 people residing in Arapahoe. The town has been one of the few Furnas County communities in recent years to halt continued decline.

Figure 1.7: Arapahoe Main Street in 1882



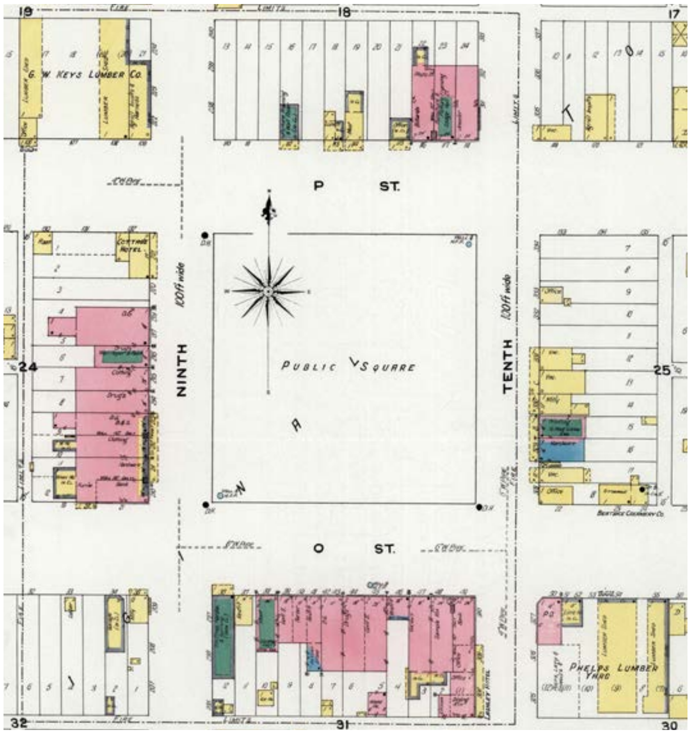
Source: Early Arapahoe

Beaver City

Beaver City was established on Beaver Creek in the Spring of 1872 by J.H. McKee. The plat was recorded on October 9 of that year which created blocks measuring 288 feet by 288 feet with residential lots measuring 48 feet by 136 feet and business lots 24 feet by 128 feet.[23] McKee and his business partner Robert Denham constructed the first store which opened for business on November 1st. Their building housed the post office and was the location of the first county court meeting.[24] Growth ensued at a steady pace. The first two church buildings were a Gothic style Presbyterian church completed in the summer of 1880[25] and the Methodist Episcopal church in 1885.[26] In January 1887 First State Bank (originally National Bank) was constructed. This was the same year the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad tracks were laid through town. By 1906 there were three department stores—Ayers and Co., Baer & Siebert, and J.A. Dunham. Shafer and Son.[27] Figure 1.10 shows the existing businesses surrounding the public square in 1909. Most buildings were built with brick (pink) a more durable material than wood frame (yellow).

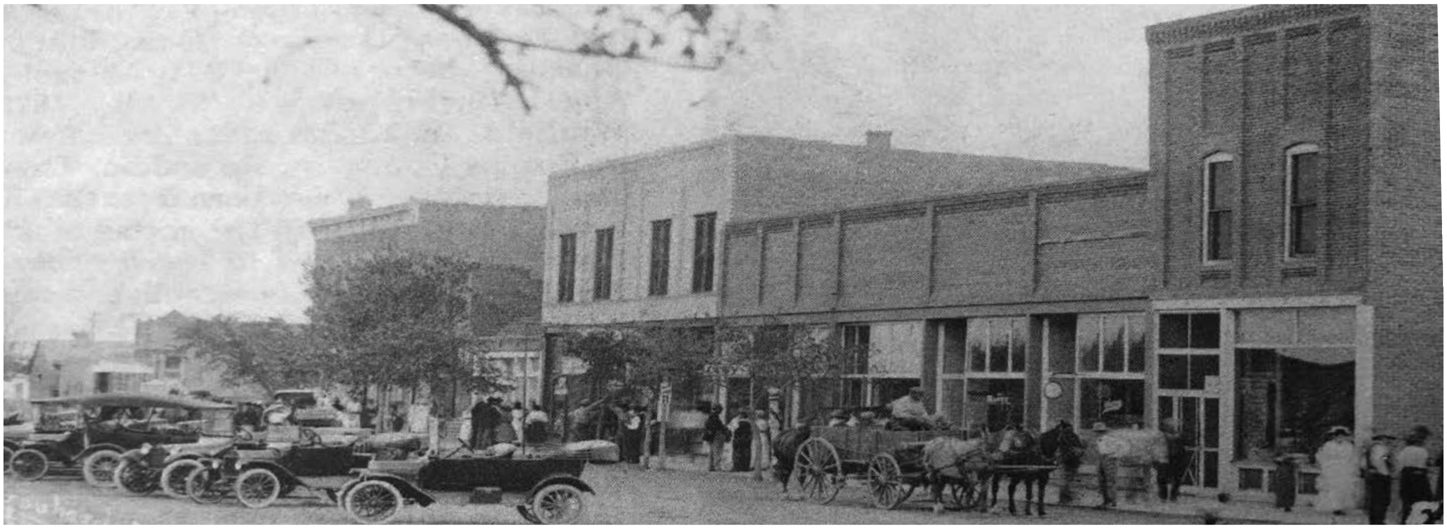
The first school was taught in a sod house but was moved to a brick building constructed in 1888. The building was torn down and the bricks used to rebuild a new three-story school with classes up through high school. This building, used for the elementary school, was torn down in 1969 after it was deemed unsafe.[28] The high school building was constructed in 1924 and the adjacent auditorium in 1953. The new auditorium was needed to replace the 1922 city auditorium which was damaged by fire.[29]

Figure 1.10: 1909 Sanborn Map



Source: Omaha Public Library

Figure 1.9 South Side of Main Street



Source: The History of Beaver City 1872-1972

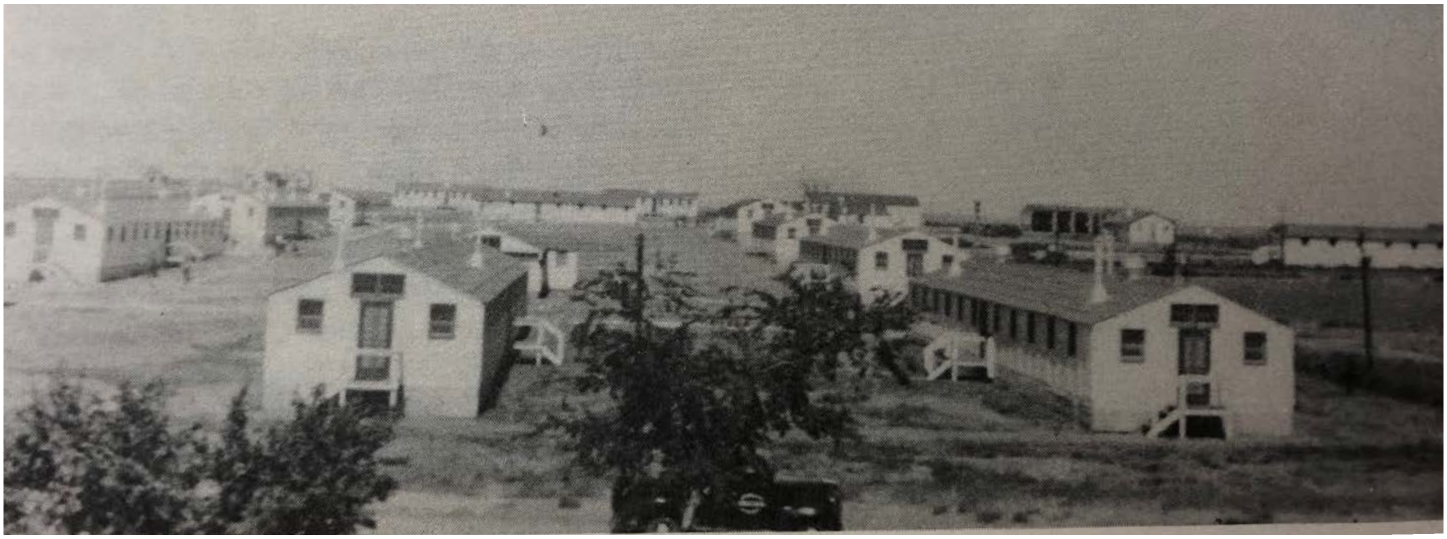
The first fire department was organized in 1908, the same year the monument to the Union soldiers and sailors of the Civil War was dedicated in Westside Park.[30] In 1927 the first streets were paved around the town square.[31] The first hospital in Beaver City was built by Dr. Frank Brewster just west of 9th Street on the south side of Floyd Street. Brewster is known as the first "flying doctor." In 1919 he bought a Curtis-Wright JN4D biplane for $8,000 and on May 23 he and pilot Wade Stevens flew to Hendon, KS to perform emergency surgery.[32] Faced with the challenge of serving a wide area he made many trips to southwestern Nebraska and Northwestern Kansas on "missions of mercy."[33]

In 1939 a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was established in Beaver City. The national CCC program operated from 1933 to 1942 to provide work for young single men. In Beaver City about 200 men with supervisors and officers lived in barracks moved in from Oberlin to the west half of the high school athletic field (see Figure 1.11). The men worked on projects within a 15-mile radius of Beaver City.[34]

Two unique buildings are located in Beaver City. Just west of town is a round building constructed in 1965 for the Beaver Valley Animal Hospital run by Dr. Arthur Becker. Like Dr. Brewster he also used flight to aid in his medical practice, however his method of travel was by helicopter.[35] The second is the Pioneer Log Cabin. In 1971 while deconstructing the Leon Warner home west of Beaver City, a one-room log cabin was found. Additions over the years enclosed the original log cabin within the expanded home. See the sidebar on the following page for more information on the Pioneer Log Cabin.

Beaver City reached its peak population in 1920 and has been slowly declining ever since. The boost from gaining the county seat is visible in the addition of 600 new residents between 1880 and 1890, far exceeding its rival Arapahoe who only added 264 people during that time. The town only remained the most populous city for another decade before slowly declining to the fourth most populous city in Furnas County today.

Figure 1.11: CCC Camp Viewed From the High School



Source: The History of Beaver City 1872-1972

PIONEER LOG CABIN

When settling on the prairie, the first home was often a rough sod or log building that was replaced after several years when families were more stable and had time to consider improvements beyond their fields. Most of these original buildings were lost, however southwest of Beaver City an original log home was found while tearing down the G.M. Warner house. The original owners had just built around the old log building, encasing it within the expanded home. This log building is now on display at the park in Beaver City with a History Nebraska plaque telling its story.

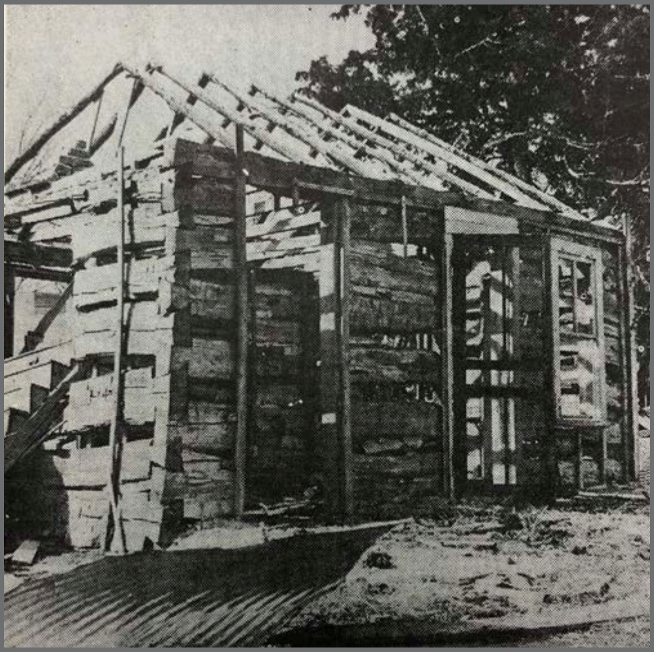
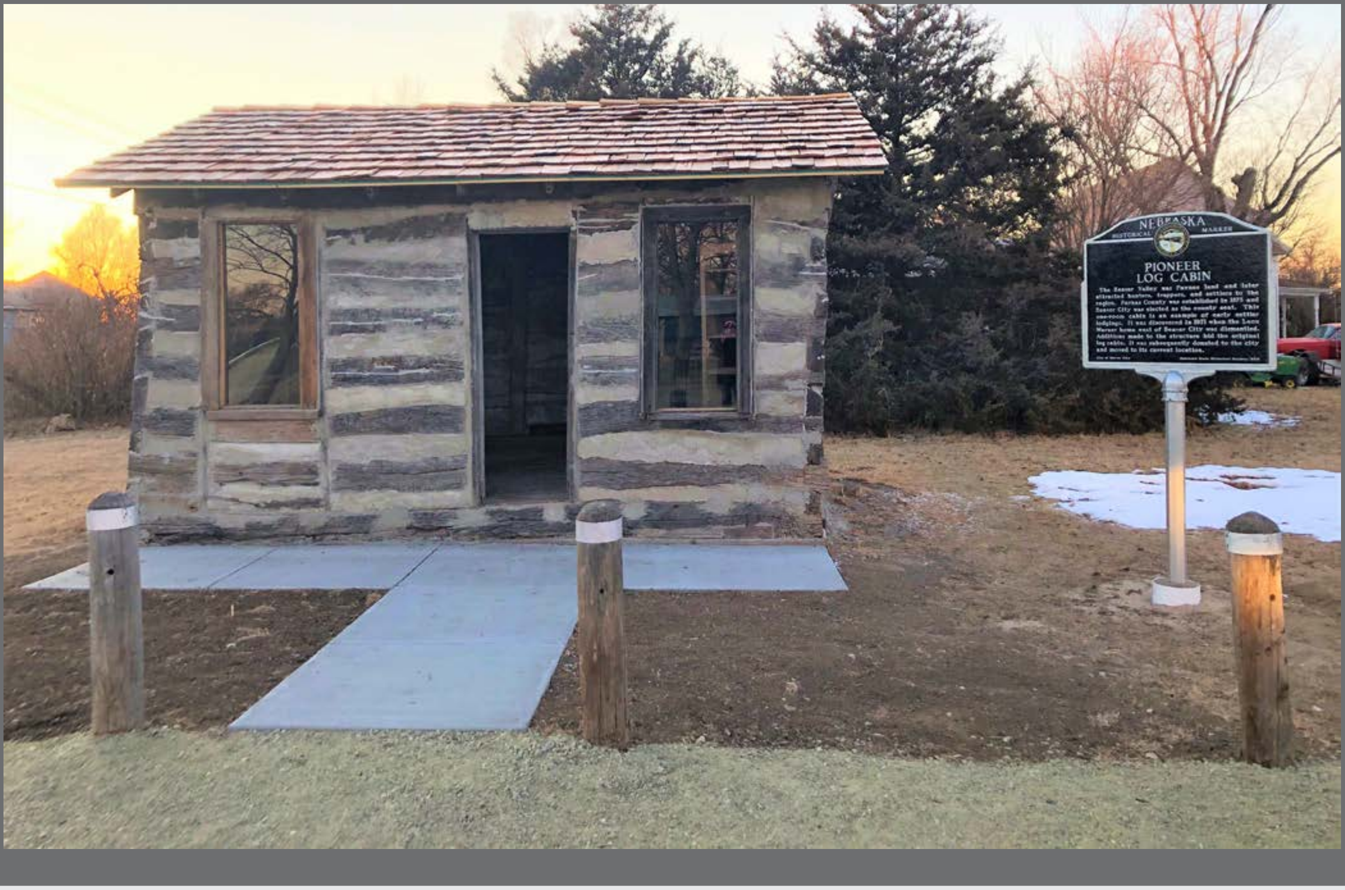


PHOTO CREDIT: Beaver City Centennial Committee, *The History of Beaver City 1872-1972*



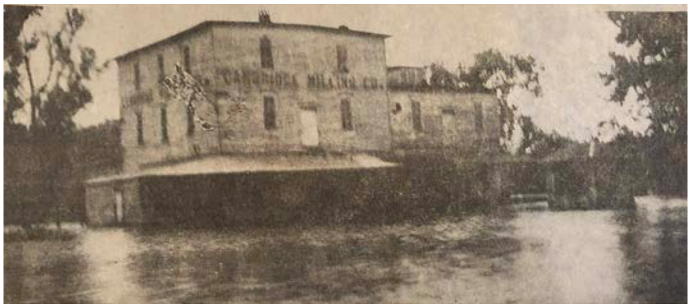
Cambridge

In 1871 the first settler, Hiram Doing, filed a Homestead Claim in what was then known as Medicine Creek. In August, Thomas Rogers filed his own Homestead claim in the area.[36] Three years later a post office was established. In July 1878 Hiram Doing sold his land to J.W. Pickle who built a saw and grist mill on the west bank of the creek in January 1879. He laid out a town naming it Pickletown after himself.[37] Additional land from Thomas Rogers was added to Pickle's land to create the town.

In May 1880 Pickletown was renamed Cambridge after the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad came through. At this time the city was "but a struggling group of log and sod cabins, with hardly a score of people, the country was sparsely settled, and the people in the main were poor and struggling for a livelihood."[38] In 1880 W.H. Faling and his wife Anna Stewart moved to Cambridge and opened a general store called The Regulator.[39] Mr. Faling was appointed land agent for the Lincoln Land Company that year and subsequently helped with the incorporation of Cambridge in 1885 and served as the first village chairman. In that role he platted five additions and sold every lot. In 1910 he built the National Register listed W.H. Faling House.[40] This began the largest period of construction in Cambridge with buildings like the W.H. Baughman Building, State Bank, Hammond and Means Building, IOOF Building, Hotel Perry, Electric Light and Power Plant, and many more being constructed by 1920.

Cambridge was one of many towns impacted by the 1935 Republican River Floods. They were again hit in 1947 when Medicine Creek flooded causing the deaths of 13 people. In some areas water stood from ten to fifteen feet deep and inundated basements with mud. Damages were estimated at $400,000 in crops and between $60 and $70,000 in homes. Two years later a dam was built to alleviate the flooding resulting in the Harry Strunk Lake reservoir which irrigates 18,000 acres and is a popular recreation area.[41] Figure 1.13 shows the high water levels at the Cambridge Mills.

Figure 1.13: Flooding at the Cambridge Mills in 1947

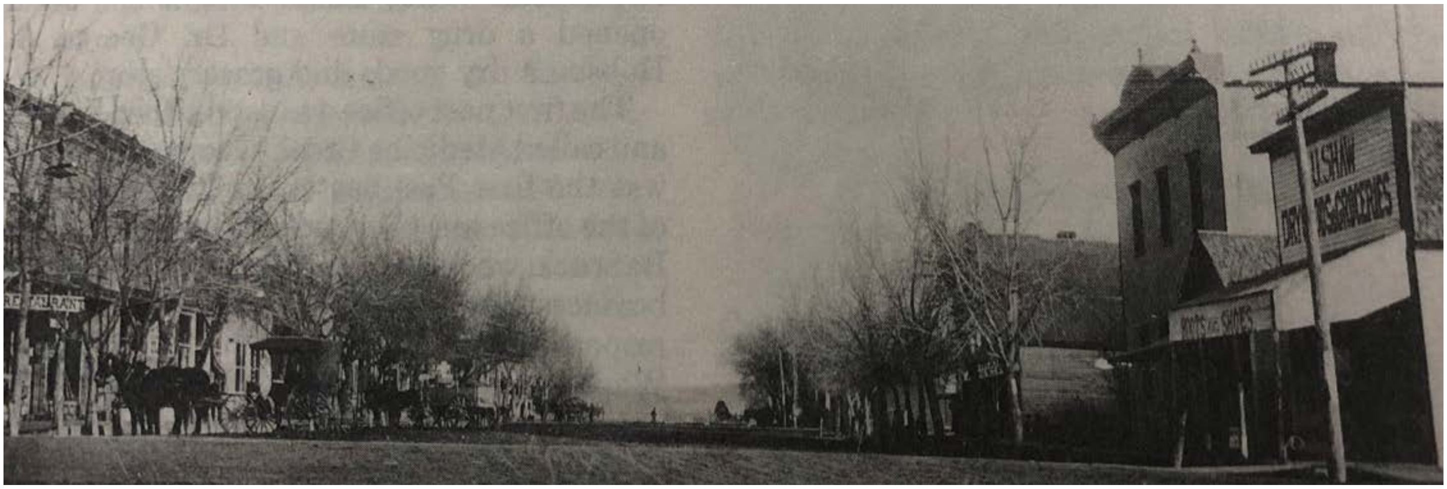


Source: The Cambridge Clarion

The park on Medicine Creek has long been a gathering place for baseball games, social organization activities, camping, and other celebratory events. The park was damaged during the 1935 Republican River flood but was restored to its original state. A pool was built in 1933 but was replaced in 1986. Other amenities include a golf course, archery, tennis, picnic area, one-room schoolhouse museum, horse arena, playground, and flower gardens.[42]

Cambridge is the most populous town in Furnas County with just over 1,000 people according to the 2010 Census. While maintaining a steady population, the peak population for Cambridge was 1,352 people in 1950.

Figure 1.12: Main Street in 1909



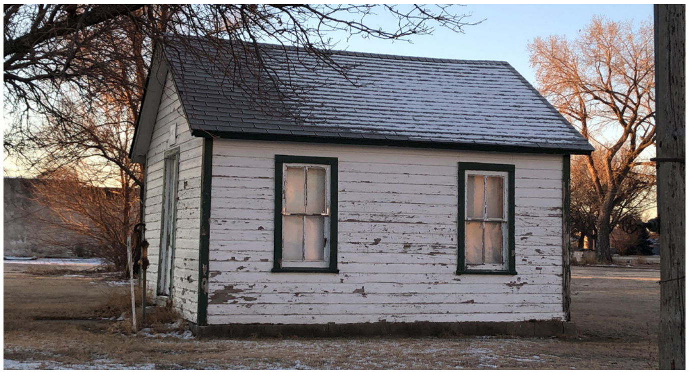
Source: 1874-1974 Cambridge, NE: a Century of Progress

Edison

The town of Edison started with a post office in 1880 named for the postmaster R.H. Rohr's son Eddie. It was not until several decades later in 1907 the village was officially incorporated.[43] R.H. Rohr was part owner with Charles Draper of the first store, a general merchandising shop. The town boasted of an opera house, two hotels, a blacksmith shop, a hardware store, and three churches in its early days. One of these churches, the Christian Church organized in 1889 was still active in the 1980s. The smallest schoolhouse in Nebraska was just south of Edison measuring 14 feet by 16 feet (see Figure 1.14). It was built in 1896 and closed in 1935. It was moved into town and is identified with a historical marker.[44]

The town reached its peak population, 334 people, just three years after it was incorporated.[45] The town lost population each successive decade except for a small uptick between 1920 and 1930. The 2010 population as reported by the Census was 133 people. As a result of its small population, the Edison Co-op elevator established in 1955 was merged with Beaver City, Oxford, Holbrook, Elwood, and Hendley creating a much larger venture.[46]

Figure 1.14: Nebraska's Smallest Schoolhouse



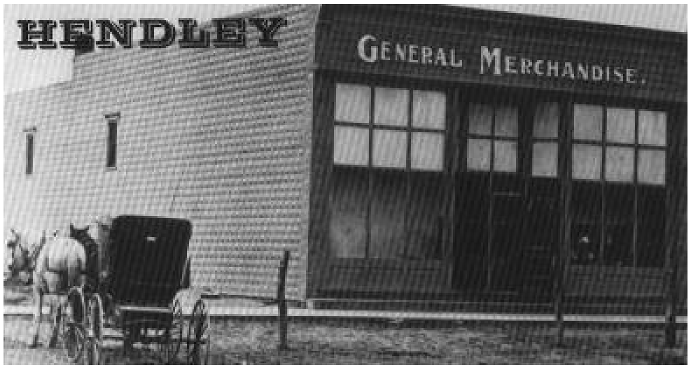
Source: RDG Planning & Design

Hendley

In 1872 the first settlers arrived in the area now known as Hendley, but originally called Lynden. I.W. Meyers, the first to file a homestead claim was also named postmaster. In 1887 the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad came to town, at which point it was renamed to Hendley in honor of a railroad employee. At the time there were eight businesses in Hendley including a livery barn, grain and stock market, a hotel, two banks, and a drug store. The early newspaper was the Hendley Hustler.[47] The town was officially incorporated in 1906.[48] Four years later Hendley reached its peak population of 238 people and has lost population each decade since. The 2010 Census population was 24 people. All of Hendley's commercial buildings are gone. One of the few remaining early buildings is the Methodist Church (southwest corner of Sheridan and 4th Streets). The first meetings were held in a hall over the store building until the church building was constructed in 1899 for a cost of $1,200.[49]

Hendley's claim to fame is as the location where the founder of Kool-Aid grew up. Edwin Perkins began experimenting with and selling products while living in Hendley, launching a successful mail-order business. After moving to Hastings he developed "Fruit Smack," a concentrated fruit drink that led to the development of Kool-Aid. By 1931 the business had grown to such a size that he and his family moved to Chicago, selling to General Mills in 1956.[50]

Figure 1.15: One of the lost commercial buildings



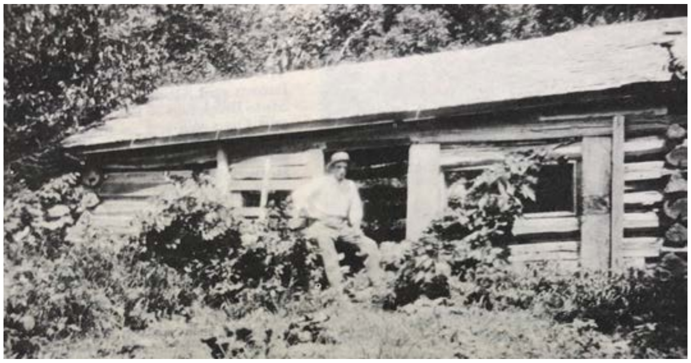
Source: Nebraska...Our Towns

Holbrook

The first permanent settler in Furnas County was Isaac "Ben" Burton, a saddler for Company A, 2nd Nebraska Cavalry, who in 1862 during a leave from Ft. McPherson explored the area around present-day Holbrook. In 1870 he returned and settled one mile southeast of Holbrook and built the first trading post with business partner H. Dice in a log cabin (see Figure 1.16). This cabin remained until 1935, years after they ceased operations, when the Republican River Floods washed it away. In 1872 the post office was established with the name Burton's Bend. The first settlers were predominantly German but several Scandinavian and some English and Irish settlers also made Burton's Bend their home.[51]

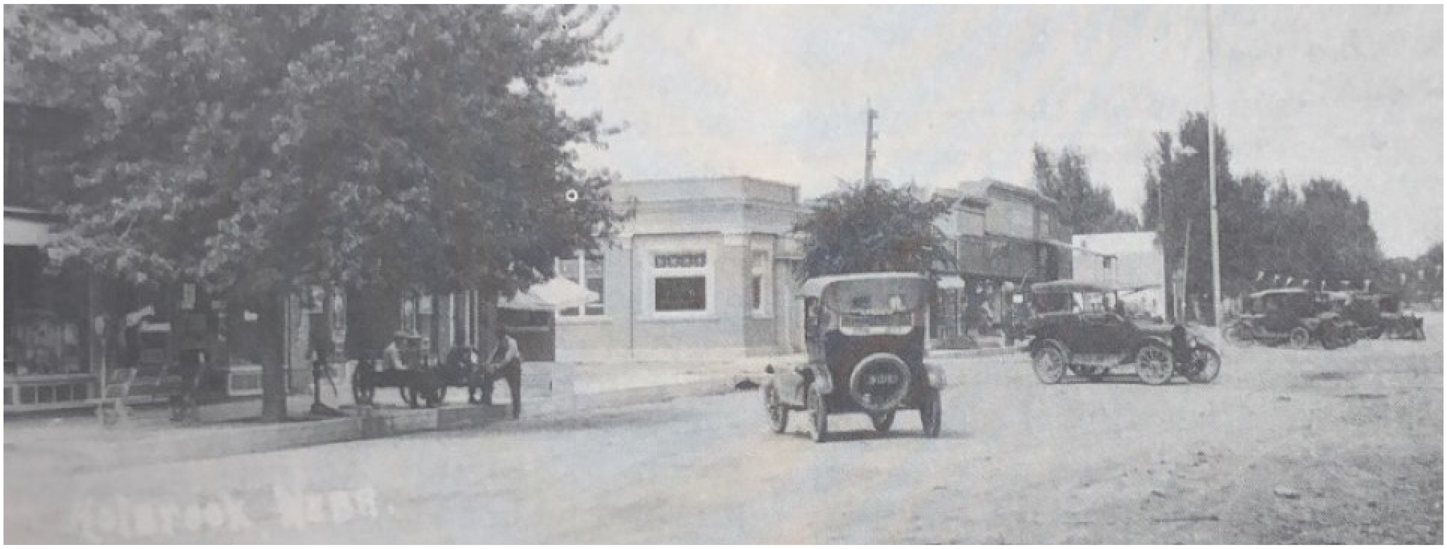
The area remained rather dormant until the late 1870s when the railroad came through. In 1881 the town name was changed to Holbrook to honor a railroad official of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. By 1895 there were more than 20 businesses, but a livery barn fire on April 24, 1907 destroyed nearly all of them.[52] The loss was estimated at $10,000 which drove some business owners away, but many stayed to rebuild.[53] Today most of the buildings that were rebuilt have been subject to demolition by neglect. Holbrook saw a brief period of growth between 1910 and 1940 but since WWII has lost population. In 2010 the Census showed half of the original population of 414 people still residing in Holbrook.

Figure 1.16: Burton's Log Cabin near Holbrook



Source: Furnas County Past and Present

Figure 1.17: Main Street Holbrook



Source: Furnas County Past and Present

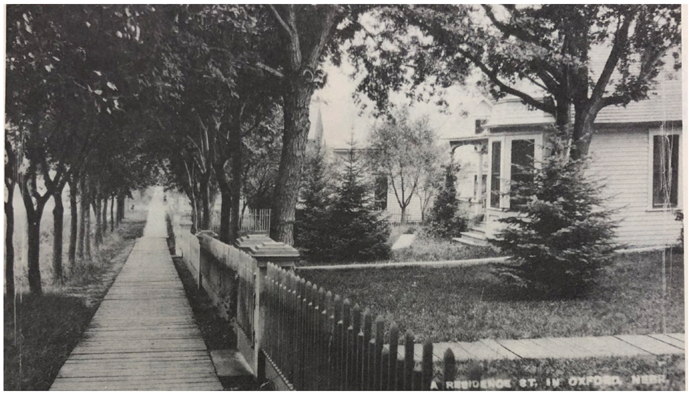
Oxford

On February 17, 1880 the first train of the Republican Valley Railroad, acquired later by the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad came through Oxford on land deeded by Jacob Struve.[54] On June 10th the townsite was dedicated by three landowners—Jacob Struve, Clara Pease, and A.E. Tonzalin. For a brief period the town was known as Grand View but was changed to Oxford.[55]

Development was slow with only seven homes built the first two years. The town was finally incorporated in 1884 after a petition signed by 23 residents was sent in June to the Furnas County Commissioners. The village board of trustees adopted 14 ordinances which included rules banning livestock from running at large, trash and rubbish accumulation, and punishment for tramps and vagrants.[56]

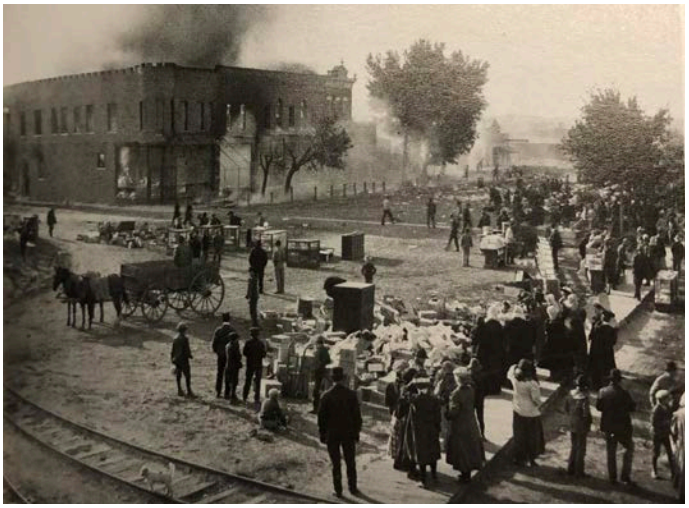
The first substantial school building was built in 1887 and was replaced in 1921 by the current three-story brick building.[57] The gymnasium and shop were added in 1952. The elementary school was built in 1975. In 1906 the first city water system was installed, followed in 1913 by the electric system. In 1938 the first paved roads were added in the form of an oil mat over the dirt on Main Street.[58] Oxford saw growth in population from its founding until 1950 with a peak population of 1,270 people. Since then the population has declined nearly every decade reaching just 779 people in 2010.

Figure 1.19: Wooden Sidewalks in Oxford



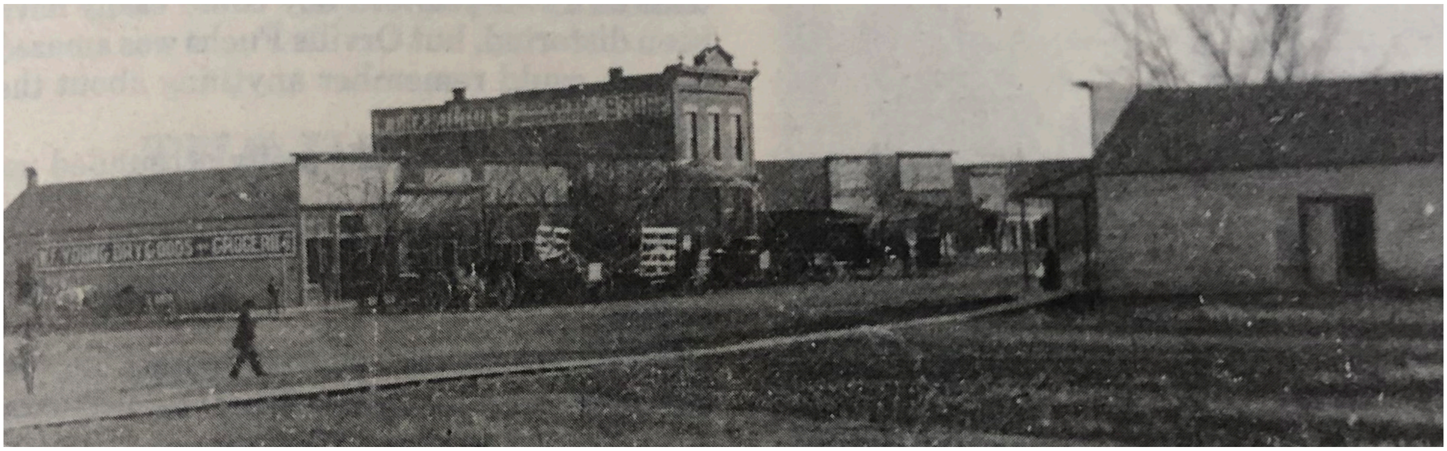
Source: Furnas County Past and Present

Figure 1.20: One of the Many Early Oxford Fires Downtown



Source: Furnas County Past and Present

Figure 1.18: Oxford Main Street in the 1890s Viewed from the Tracks



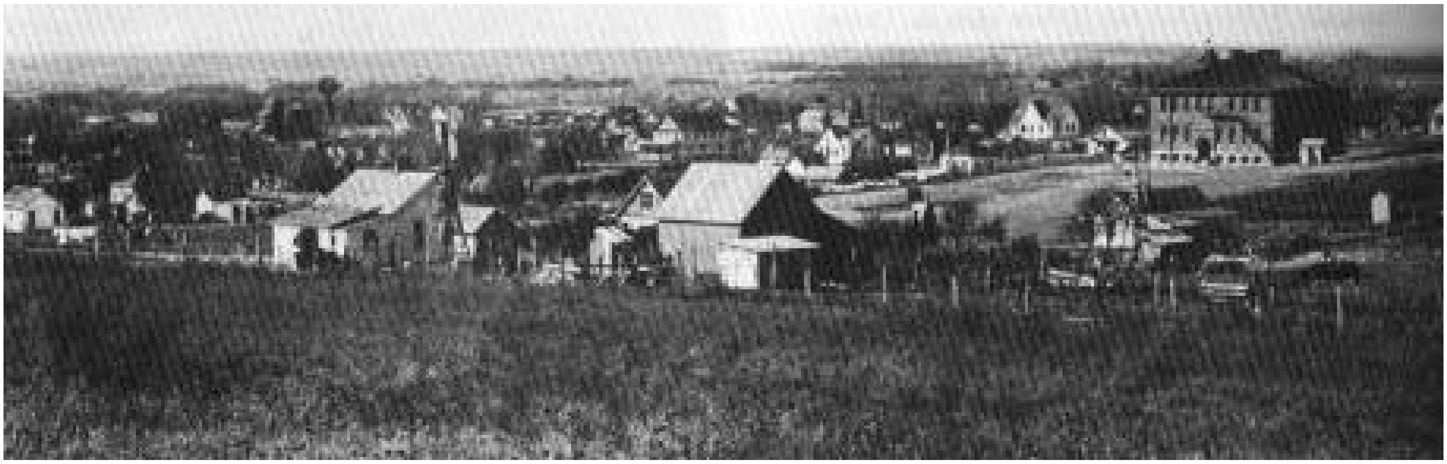
Source: Furnas County Past and Present

Wilsonville

The first settlers to stake claims in the area of Wilsonville were Civil War veteran Alonzo Plumb and his sister Louisa Jane. They came from Wisconsin in 1872 and petitioned for a post office which Alonzo was granted the title of postmaster. At the time the area was called Wild Turkey for the number of turkeys located around Beaver Creek Valley.[59] The town of Wilsonville began in 1873 when Lorenzo Wilson moved to the area and opened a small merchandise shop. The business grew and attracted settlers to the area. They formalized the town by naming it after Mr. Wilson, and moving the post office there.[60] In 1879 Lorenzo Wilson officially platted Wilsonville and on January 27, 1880 the town was incorporated.[61] North-south streets were named after Wilson's children including Grace, Raymond, and Winnie.[62] Wilsonville preceded the railroad, unlike many western Nebraska towns. The local newspaper, the Wilson Review, stated the town had a population of 300 people with almost 80 homes in 1887 and said the "booming town [was] soon to have a railroad."[63] The railroad arrived at the end of 1887 and required moving several buildings to accommodate a new street alignment that better served the railroad's planned alignment on Main Street. Within two years a total of 60 businesses had been established.

The first classes were taught in a sod building where the city park is today. In 1884 a one-room frame building one block east of Main Street on Raymond Street replaced the sod building.[64] In 1905 the first telephone lines were installed. Prior to 1900 Wilsonville installed wooden boardwalks which were replaced in 1908 by cement sidewalks. By 1916 electricity was available on a limited basis with full service throughout the town five years later. Rural electricity did not come to the area until about 1945. In 1915 a bond for a waterworks system was defeated, but in 1929 a citywide water system was finally installed.[65] Wilsonville's population peaked in 1930 with almost 500 residents. At one time they were the largest rail port for shipping livestock in Nebraska.[66] Since then the town has lost population each decade, hitting just 93 people in 2010.

Figure 1.21: Early view of Wilsonville



Source: Nebraska...Our Towns

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CHAPTER 2

SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter details the survey methods used to complete the reconnaissance work in Furnas County and the results of the survey. The goal of this work was to identify and document historic properties that may be significant based on their historic and architectural merit. In November 2019, an architectural historian and historic architect from RDG Planning & Design conducted a Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory (NeHRSI) field survey, building upon previous survey work completed by History Nebraska. More details on the outcomes are in Chapter 3 and Appendix A.

SURVEY METHODS

Objectives

The historic resources reconnaissance survey identified and documented both new and existing properties that meet Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory criteria within Furnas County. Properties meeting the criteria which appear to retain integrity were evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places either as an individual property or as part of a larger potential historic district.

Survey Limitations and Biases

While most properties within cities were visible from the public right-of-way some were difficult to assess due to heavy vegetation or large setbacks from the property line. To help overcome this limitation, county assessor data and images as well as Google Earth and Street View were consulted.

Methodology

Each step required to complete a reconnaissance survey is laid out in the digram in Figure 2.1. More specific details related to Furnas County are discussed below.

Defining the extent of the survey. In Furnas County the survey was limited to the incorporated areas of Furnas County and did not include rural areas. Therefore, the survey work included buildings, structures, sites, and objects within the cities of Arapahoe, Beaver City, Cambridge, Edison, Hendley, Holbrook, Oxford, and Wilsonville. Only historic properties visible from the public right-of-way were documented.

Future additional survey work for rural areas of Furnas County is currently planned to be conducted by the Survey Coordinator for the NeSHPO. This in-house survey work will be added and recorded in GIS.

Research. The following locations were visited to obtain historical information:

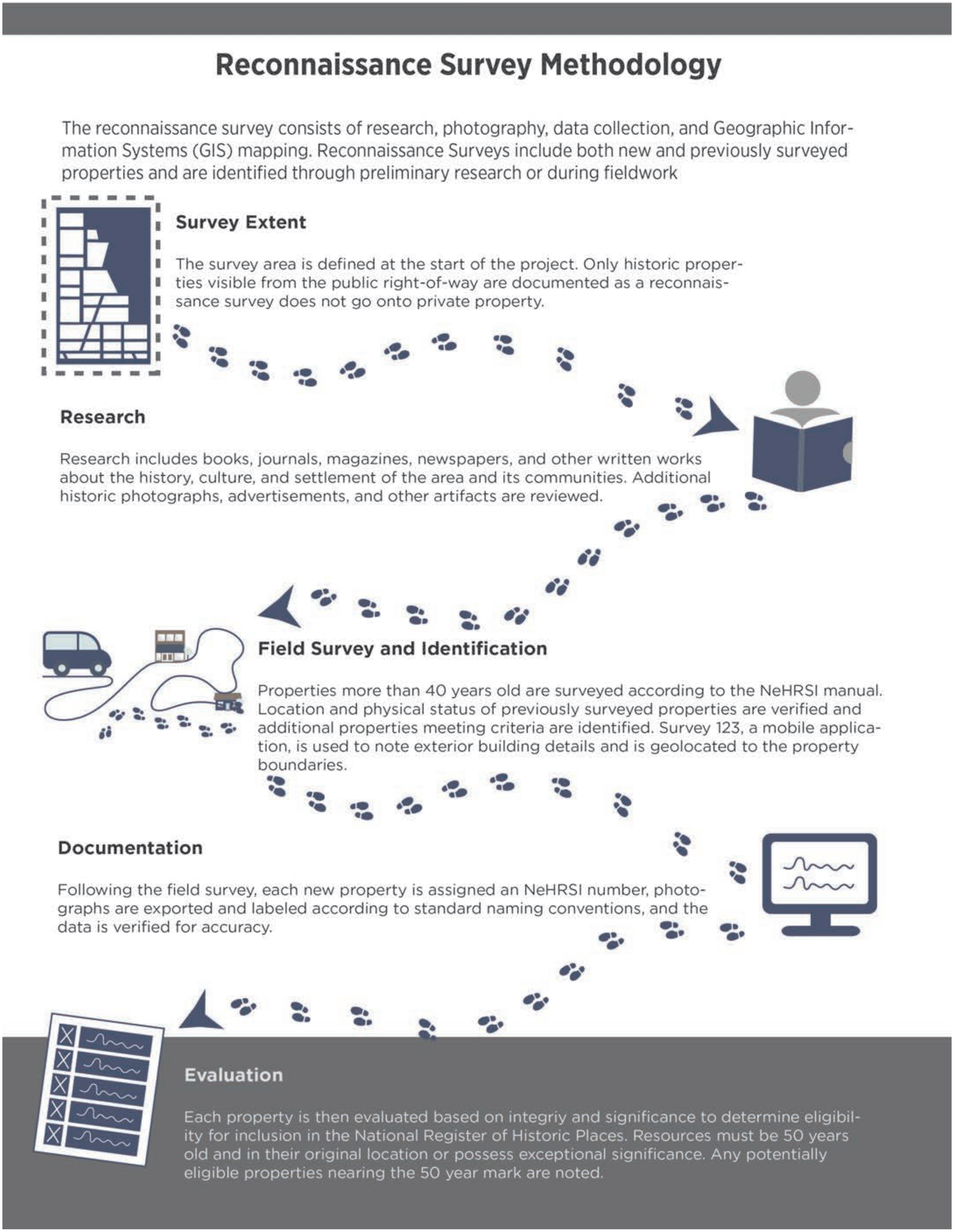
- History Nebraska Archives and Library
- Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO)
- Omaha Public Library
- Beaver City Library

Documentation. Physical forms were not prepared for each property. The GIS shapefile includes all information that is included on the former NeHRSI survey forms.

Evaluation. Measures of integrity are discussed in the following section and illustrated in Figure 2.3. Properties deemed eligible are listed in Chapter 3. The primary resource type within Furnas County were residential and commercial buildings.

- Residential properties: Only those with high degrees of physical integrity and a strong association with criterion A (association with an event) or B (association with a person) were included. Criterion C (distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction) for outstanding architectural representations were also evaluated.
- Commercial properties: Evaluation included both properties on an individual basis and as part of a historic district, with emphasis on those resources which have retained a high degree of integrity on their first-floor store fronts. Alterations however did not disqualify a building from identification for inclusion.

Figure 2.1: Diagram of Reconnaissance Survey Methodology



Reconnaissance Survey Methodology

The reconnaissance survey consists of research, photography, data collection, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping. Reconnaissance Surveys include both new and previously surveyed properties and are identified through preliminary research or during fieldwork

Survey Extent

The survey area is defined at the start of the project. Only historic properties visible from the public right-of-way are documented as a reconnaissance survey does not go onto private property.

Research

Research includes books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and other written works about the history, culture, and settlement of the area and its communities. Additional historic photographs, advertisements, and other artifacts are reviewed.

Field Survey and Identification

Properties more than 40 years old are surveyed according to the NeHRSI manual. Location and physical status of previously surveyed properties are verified and additional properties meeting criteria are identified. Survey 123, a mobile application, is used to note exterior building details and is geolocated to the property boundaries.

Documentation

Following the field survey, each new property is assigned an NeHRSI number, photographs are exported and labeled according to standard naming conventions, and the data is verified for accuracy.

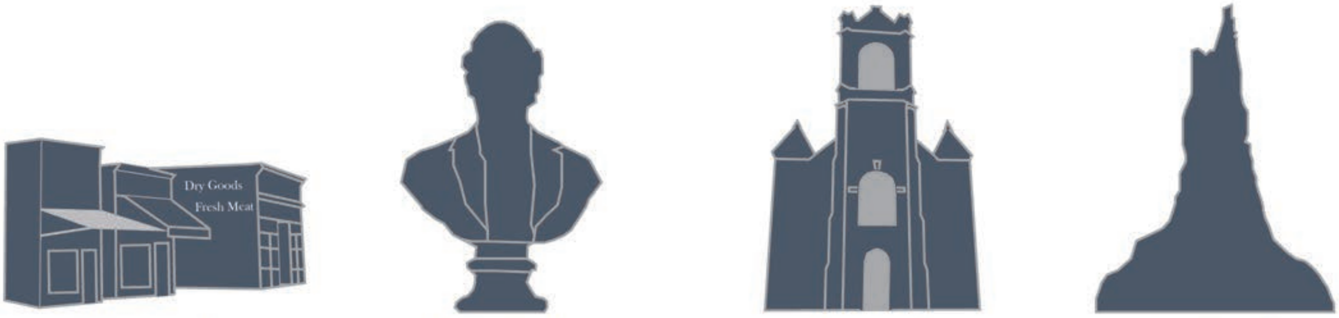
Evaluation

Each property is then evaluated based on integriy and significance to determine eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Resources must be 50 years old and in their original location or possess exceptional significance. Any potentially eligible properties nearing the 50 year mark are noted.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

The National Register of Historic Places is a recognition program promoting districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. Historic properties are significant at the local, state, or national level and must be at least 50 years old with a high degree of physical integrity. Properties may be listed in the National Register if they meet at least one of the National Park Service criterion shown in Figure 2.2 below. Guidance on applying the National Register Criterion of Evaluation can be found in the National Register Bulletin #15.

Figure 2.2: National Register Criteria



Criterion A	Criterion B	Criterion C	Criterion D
Events: association with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history	**People:** association with the lives of persons significant in our past	**Architecture:** association with the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, processes high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction	**Prehistory:** holds the potential to provide important information about prehistory or history

Criteria Considerations

The following property types in bold generally do not qualify for listing in the National Register. They may qualify if they fall into one of the following categories and meet at least one of the National Register criteria.

- **Religious properties** deriving significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- **Moved properties** that are significant for architectural value.
- **Birthplaces or grave sites** if there is no other appropriate site directly associated with a significant person's public life.
- **Cemeteries** that derive primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- **Reconstructed buildings** when built in a suitable environment.
- **Commemorative properties** with significant design, age, tradition or symbolic value.
- Properties of **less than 50 years** old that are of exceptional importance.

The survey did not find any cemeteries, birthplaces, grave sites, moved buildings, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties or properties achieving significance within the past 50 years in Furnas County that would qualify under these circumstances.

Historic Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance and is important to determine the eligibility of a property. While it's tempting to recognize all old buildings, especially those with social significance, not all buildings will be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Often a downtown commercial district played a significant role in the town's development, however because of the lack of integrity is not eligible for nomination as a district. A property's integrity is evaluated against the following physical qualities:

- **Association** is the connection between a historic property and an event, activity, or person. Does the property maintain a direct link with its recommended significance?
- **Design** is quality of integrity applying to the elements that create the physical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Has the overall appearance/layout been significantly altered?
- **Feeling** is the ability of a historic property to evoke the aesthetic or historic sense of a past time and place. Does the property provide a sense of the historic time period?
- **Location** relates to the geographic place of the resource during the period of significance. Has the property been moved from its historic location?
- **Materials** assess whether the physical elements used in a historic property remain as they did during the period of significance. Has much of the historic fabric been replaced with non-historic material?
- **Setting** applies to the physical environment of a historic property. Is the area surrounding the property much as it was historically?
- **Workmanship** measures the integrity of a historic property in relation to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan. Is the care and craftsmanship of the historic period still evident?

EXAMPLE ASSESSMENT OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY

Background

The property in Figure 2.3 was built in Arapahoe in 1899 and housed the Joseph Einstein Store on the first level and an opera house on the second level. The opera house was part of the Lyceum circuit until it became a Masonic Temple in the 1940s. While the building is clearly well-maintained, has a rich history, and is a boon to the community's economic vitality, the building would not, under the strict confines of National Register standards, be eligible for listing in the National Register (see Figure 2.2 for details).

As seen in the historic image, the brick building featured ornate stone detailing, much of which is preserved today. What has been lost are the brick pilasters, cornice brackets on the south facade, the full glass entrance, original one-over-two windows, and the pyramidal caps on the parapet. Furthermore the entire brick facade has been covered in stucco.

Applying Elements of Integrity

There is no set rule on how many elements of integrity must be met for a building to be eligible, but the analysis of each and the level of divergence are used to make a final determination. In the case of the Arapahoe Opera House only two elements — location and setting — are fully intact. In addition, integrity of materials and workmanship were significantly compromised, inhibiting the building's ability to convey its historical significance. Therefore, it has been determined not eligible for listing in the National Register.

Preservation Beyond the National Register

While the building may not be eligible for listing in the National Register, a local government could form a historic preservation commission and adopt a local preservation ordinance to designate buildings like the Arapahoe Opera House.

Another option for consideration would be to restore the building to its original appearance to the greatest extent possible. Work could include replacing the windows and entrance with period-appropriate materials that reflect the original openings, removing the stucco, and replacing the missing cornice brackets the building. If the goal is to make the building eligible for the National Register, SHPO staff should be consulted prior to starting any work.

Figure 2.3: Assessment of Historical Integrity of the Arapahoe Opera House

Association. The building conveys some integrity of association given the connection to the still active downtown district, however, it has lost connection with the original activities of the building due to presumed extensive interior remodels.

Feeling. Similar to design, the partial retention of key design features help evoke the historic sense of a past time and place.

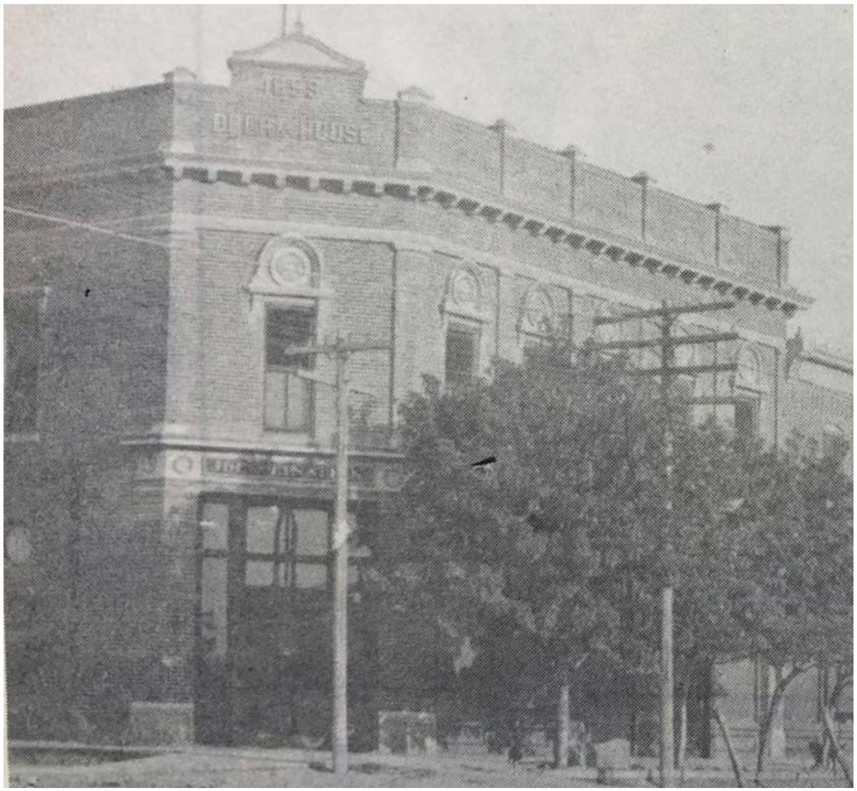
Location. Location is still intact. The building has not been moved and the surrounding buildings largely remain.

Setting. The physical environment of the building is intact and preserves the integrity of setting.

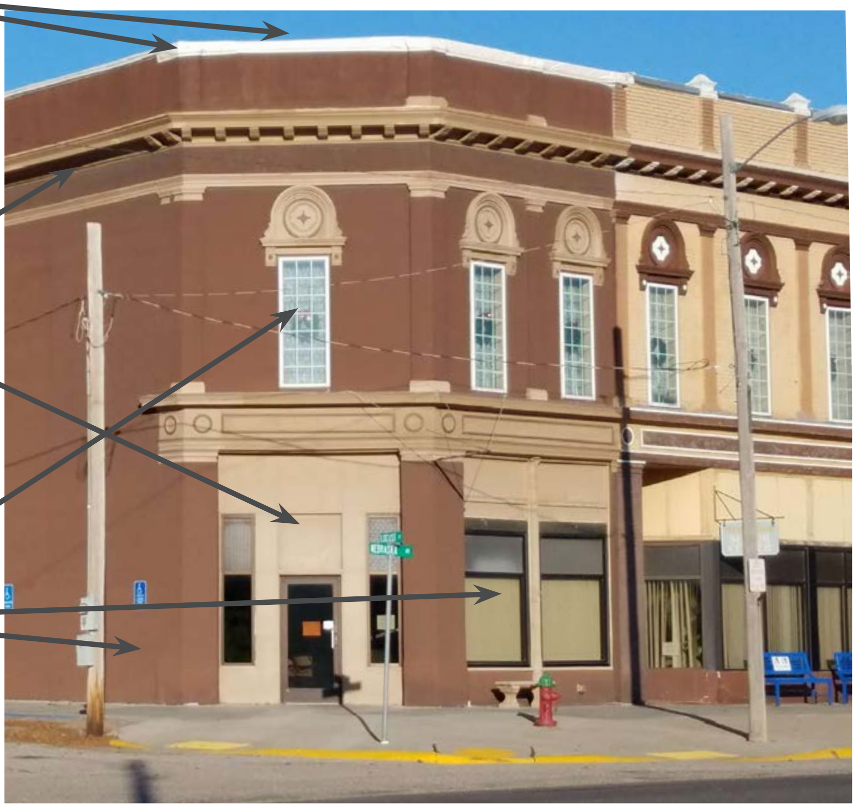
Workmanship. The loss of key features of the building, including the sign band, pediment and pyramidal tops to the parapet wall degrade the integrity of workmanship.

Design. Integrity of design is only slightly compromised due to the removal of key original design features. Missing cornice brackets and alterations to the original entrance are significant changes. Intricate plaster moldings above second-story windows remain, providing some integrity of design.

Materials. The primary material, brick, has been covered with stucco. Wood windows have been replaced with vinyl. Therefore, material integrity is compromised.



Historic Image of the Arapahoe Opera House



Current Image of the Arapahoe Opera House

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The survey in Furnas County evaluated all properties identified as 40 years or older according to county assessor data, regardless of the building construction or integrity. As a result, 2,033 properties within the boundaries of the incorporated cities were surveyed. A total of 402 previously surveyed properties were evaluated and 1,631 new properties.

A total of 12 historic contexts developed by the NeSHPO and listed in the NeHRSI manual were used to identify potentially eligible properties. Additionally, the Settlement/Architecture context is broken into six architectural subcategories. Each context includes examples of properties found in Furnas County. Specific properties recommended eligible for listing in the National Register are identified in Chapter 3.

Agriculture

The study was limited to the incorporated communities of Furnas County. This limited the number of properties relating to the agriculture context, however the strong tie to farming resulted in a few. This context addresses property types related to food production including crops and livestock. In rural areas, this includes farmsteads flanked by barns, garages, machine sheds, and other outbuildings. In many instances, modern advances result in the replacement of historic barns with modern metal buildings.

Barn: Cambridge

Association

Association is related to social organizations like the YMCA or Masons that developed out of a mutual interest in science, trade, professions, sports, politics, and humanitarian efforts. These can be fraternal and benevolent associations or organizations around trade, special interests, education, political, professional, business, and fraternities or sororities.

Free Mason Lodge Building: Holbrook

Commerce

Commerce is one of the more common historic contexts represented when surveying incorporated communities. This context is concerned with buying and selling commodities that are transported from one location to another. Property types include stores that provide various products or services and grain elevators. These buildings range from one to three stories in Furnas County and are most commonly brick or false-frame resources. The architectural styles varied, but mainly included the Period Revival and Commercial Vernacular styles. Examples of this context range from elaborate to more simple structures.

ALLEN'S BLOCK
MUSEUM

Commercial Building; Arapahoe

Communication

The communication context covers the transfer of information from person to person or point to point. This includes non-verbal and symbolic, written and spoken language, mechanical and electronic, oral, audial, visual and tactile, telegraphy, postal, telephonic, radio, television, and newspaper.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
ARAPAHOE, NEBRASKA

Post Office: Arapahoe

Telephone Booth: Beaver City

Diversion

The diversion context is related to activities designed for relaxation and amusement such as theaters or auditoriums.

Bowling Alley: Cambridge

Education

The education context relates to the act or process of imparting or acquiring knowledge. While schools most notably fall into this context it also includes formal, apprenticeship and enculturation; vocational, adult, continuing, specialty and professional education. Museums and libraries often fall within the education context.

School: Holbrook

Government

Properties under the government context involve the act or process of governing, the organization, machinery, or agency through which a political unit exercises authority and performs functions, complex political institutions, and laws and customs through which the function of governing is performed.

FURNAS COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Furnas County Courthouse: Beaver City

Industry

Industry is captured under 3 contexts—extraction industry (attainment of native raw materials for manufacturing industry), manufacturing industry (manufacturing activities as a whole including products, labor, etc.), and processing industry (processing, preparation, and packaging).

Processing: Edison

Religion

The religion context involves beliefs including sacred places; practices and rituals manifest in literature, music, burial, paraphernalia and buildings; ecclesiastical organization including clergy and holy men, missionaries and congregations; social aspects including intolerance, missions, etc. This context is primarily applied to places of worship including churches and clergy residences. Religious buildings range in material.

Religious properties are usually eligible for inclusion in the National Register when assessed for architectural distinction or historical importance.

Arapahoe Christian Church: Arapahoe

Bank: Wilsonville

Services

The services context captures primary support services provided by the government as well as private professional services. Examples include banks, public utility buildings, hospitals, mortuaries, and restaurants.

Faw's
CHRYSLER
DODGE
Jeep
RAM

Auto Sales Shop: Arapahoe

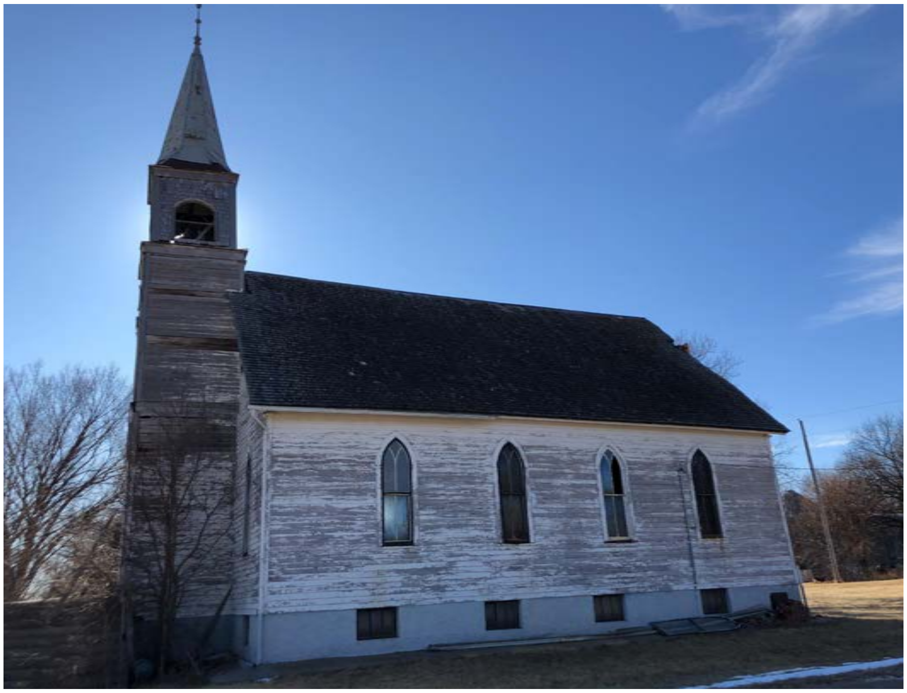
Transportation

The transportation context represents the carrying, moving, or conveying of materials and people from one place to another. Examples of associated property types include roads, gas stations, bridges, railroad stations and depots.

Settlement/Architecture

The historic context of settlement and architecture relates to the division, acquisition, and ownership of land. Residences dominated the surveyed properties related to this context. A wide variety of architectural styles representing a range of building periods was documented. The following architectural periods and styles correlate to those used for National Register listing. While all potential architectural styles are listed, not all were found within Furnas County during the survey work, nor is an example photograph included for every style found.

Mid-19th Century (1850-1910)



Gothic Revival: Hendley

Exotic Revival

This style was popular between 1830 and 1850 with a resurgence in the 1920s. It is characterized by several different, somewhat rare, styles. Two common sub-styles are the Egyptian Revival and the Moorish or Oriental Revival style.

Gothic Revival

Generally, this style is seen in larger buildings of heavy masonry construction. The windows are often pointed arches, often seen of churches of this time period.

Greek Revival

This style was popular from 1820-1860 and used a classical vocabulary. The plan is often rectangular with interior spaces divided irregularly. It often features a two-story temple front with pedimented gable and decorative cornice.

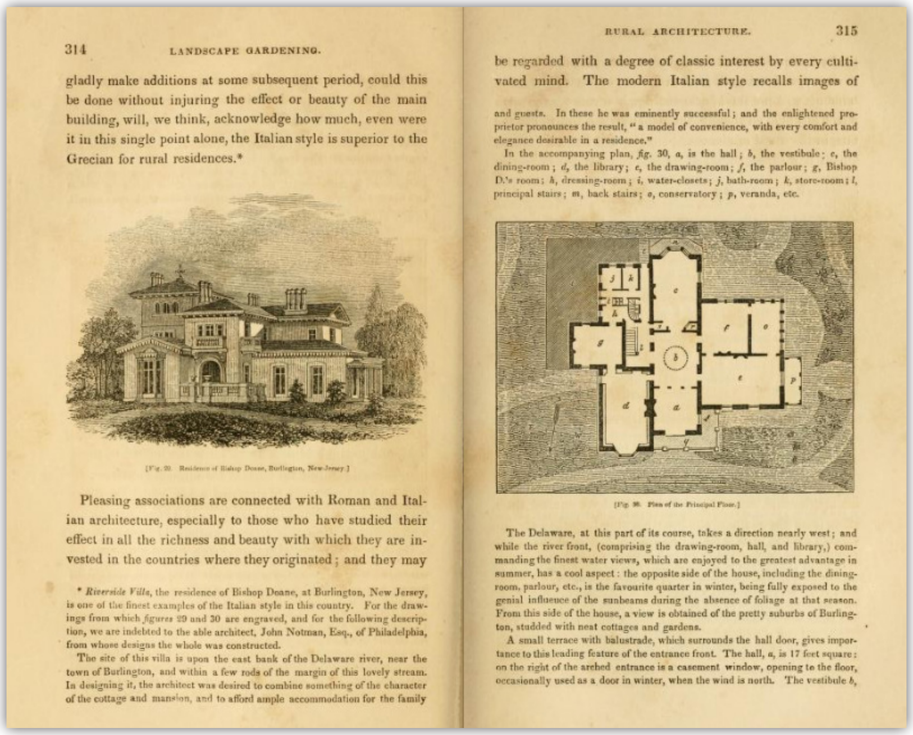
Mid-19th Century (1850-1910) cont.

Italian Villa

This style, also referred to as Italianate, was common between 1840 and 1885 and evokes a romanticized period of architecture. The style was made popular through public pattern books by architect Andrew Jackson Downing. Common components include irregular floor plans with a prominent square tower and decorative bracketed cornices.

Octagon Mode

The Octagon Style was relatively short lived and dates to between 1850 and 1870. It was made popular by Orson Squire Fowler after he published *The Octagon House: a House for All.* It was often used in barn and outbuilding construction.



314 LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

gladly make additions at some subsequent period, could this be done without injuring the effect or beauty of the main building, will, we think, acknowledge how much, even were it in this single point alone, the Italian style is superior to the Grecian for rural residences.*

[Fig. 29. Residence of Bishop Doane, Burlington, New-Jersey.]

Pleasing associations are connected with Roman and Italian architecture, especially to those who have studied their effect in all the richness and beauty with which they are invested in the countries where they originated; and they may

RURAL ARCHITECTURE. 315

be regarded with a degree of classic interest by every cultivated mind. The modern Italian style recalls images of

---

* *Riverside Villa*, the residence of Bishop Doane, at Burlington, New Jersey, is one of the finest examples of the Italian style in this country. For the drawings from which *figures* 29 and 30 are engraved, and for the following description, we are indebted to the able architect, John Notman, Esq., of Philadelphia, from whose designs the whole was constructed.

The site of this villa is upon the east bank of the Delaware river, near the town of Burlington, and within a few rods of the margin of this lovely stream. In designing it, the architect was desired to combine something of the character of the cottage and mansion, and to afford ample accommodation for the family and guests. In these he was eminently successful; and the enlightened proprietor pronounces the result, "a model of convenience, with every comfort and elegance desirable in a residence."

In the accompanying plan, *fig.* 30, *a*, is the hall; *b*, the vestibule; *c*, the dining-room; *d*, the library; *e*, the drawing-room; *f*, the parlour; *g*, Bishop D.'s room; *h*, dressing-room; *i*, water-closets; *j*, bath-room; *k*, store-room; *l*, principal stairs; *m*, back stairs; *o*, conservatory; *p*, veranda, etc.

[Fig. 30. Plan of the Principal Floor.]

The Delaware, at this part of its course, takes a direction nearly west; and while the river front, (comprising the drawing-room, hall, and library,) commanding the finest water views, which are enjoyed to the greatest advantage in summer, has a cool aspect: the opposite side of the house, including the dining-room, parlour, etc., is the favourite quarter in winter, being fully exposed to the genial influence of the sunbeams during the absence of foliage at that season. From this side of the house, a view is obtained of the pretty suburbs of Burlington, studded with neat cottages and gardens.

A small terrace with balustrade, which surrounds the hall door, gives importance to this leading feature of the entrance front. The hall, *a*, is 17 feet square: on the right of the arched entrance is a casement window, opening to the floor, occasionally used as a door in winter, when the wind is north. The vestibule *b*,

Page on the Italian Villa from Andrew Jackson Downings Book

Source: https://archive.org/stream/treatiseontheory41down#page/314/mode/2up

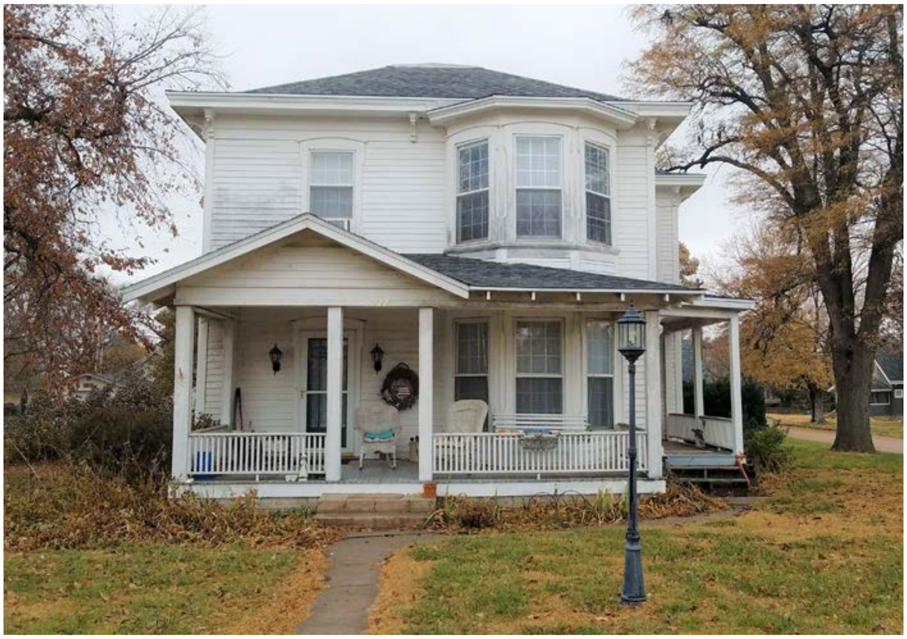
Late Victorian (1850-1910)

Gothic

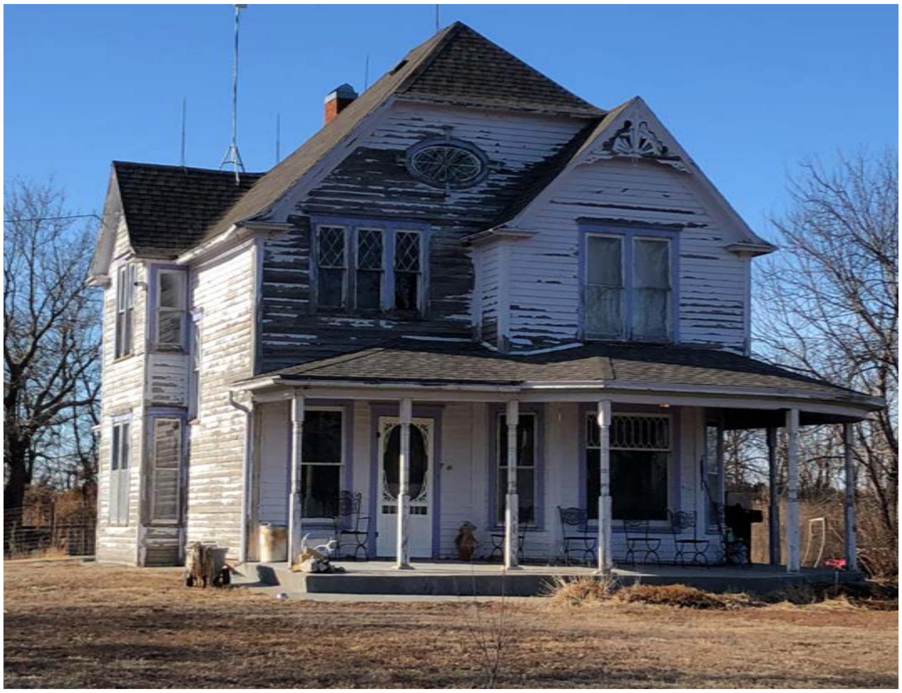
Following the Civil War, High Victorian Gothic architecture became common in public buildings and mansions. Similar to the Gothic Revival style, Victorian Gothic architecture is brick or stone with decorative masonry, quoins, pressed brick, and terra cotta panels. Fenestration is accented with brick or stone trim, often in contrasting color.

Italianate

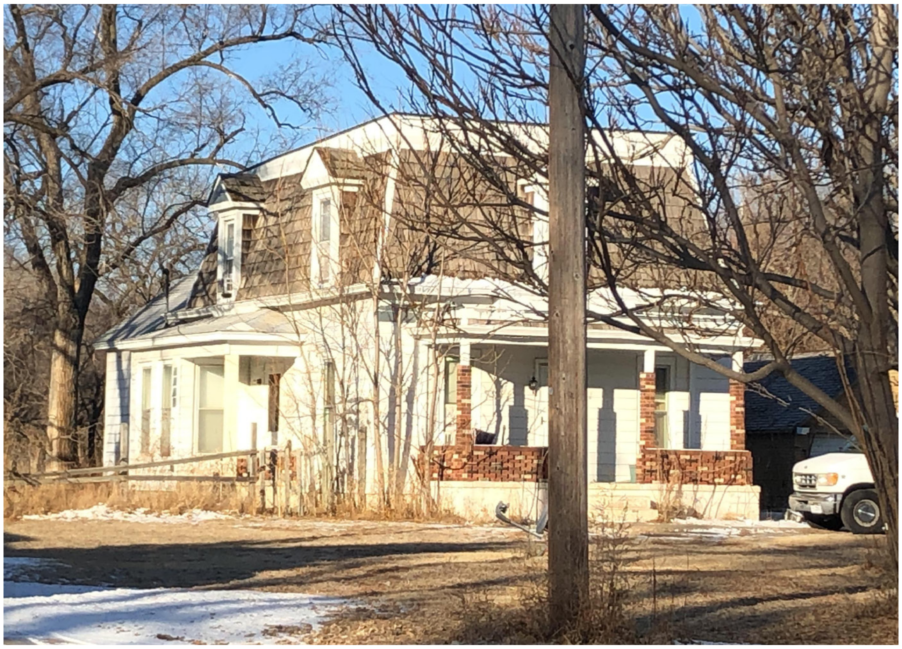
Italianate was a popular style between 1870 and 1890 for houses. Buildings were two stories with low-pitched; hip roofs; wide eaves supported by heavy brackets; tall, narrow windows; and front porches.



Italianate: Cambridge



Queen Anne Home; Wilsonville



Second Empire: Oxford

Queen Anne

A highly decorated style common at the end of the 19th century. These homes were often two stories in height with asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched roofs. Surfaces were usually varied with texture, gingerbread trim, and prominent towers.

Renaissance

Two periods characterize the Renaissance Revival style. The first took place between 1840 and 1890; a formal style with symmetrical, cube forms. Italian elements along with accentuated rusticated quoins, architrave framed fenestration, and entablatures or pediments are common. The second began in 1890 and ended around 1920 and differed from the first period in scale and size. These buildings are larger and usually three or more stories with horizontal divisions defined through belt or string courses of brick. Each floor is often treated with different decoration. The roof is accentuated with projecting cornices and a balustrade.

Romanesque

Popular between 1840 and 1900, the Romanesque Revival style is based on the buildings of ancient Rome. One of the most common types employed in the U.S. is the Richardsonian Romanesque version. These buildings are identified by rounded arches and heavy, often rusticated, massing in stone or brick.

Second Empire

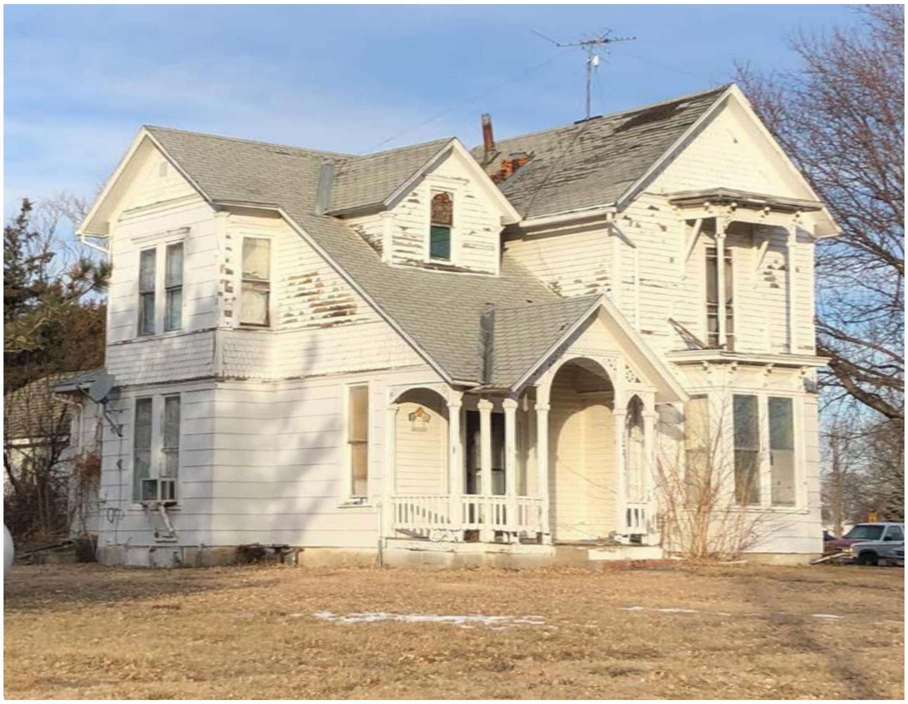
The most common feature of a Second Empire building is the mansard roof. Popular between 1860 and 1900, this style of building traces its roots to France. Accompanying the distinctive roof is often brackets beneath the cornice, rounded arched windows, decorative dormer windows, and cresting at the roof line.

Shingle Style

Shingle style, popular between 1880 and 1900 is a reflection of its name. The wall surfaces are clad in shingles and appear monochrome if left unpainted. The form often resembles a Queen Anne style with a wrap around porch, but lacks the decoration.

Stick/Eastlake

This style was common between 1860 and 1890 and is identifiable by the decorative stickwork or bands of wood trim on the exterior surfaces. It is often seen as transition between a Gothic Revival and a Queen Anne. This is another style that was promoted in Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books.



Eastlake Style Home: Beaver City

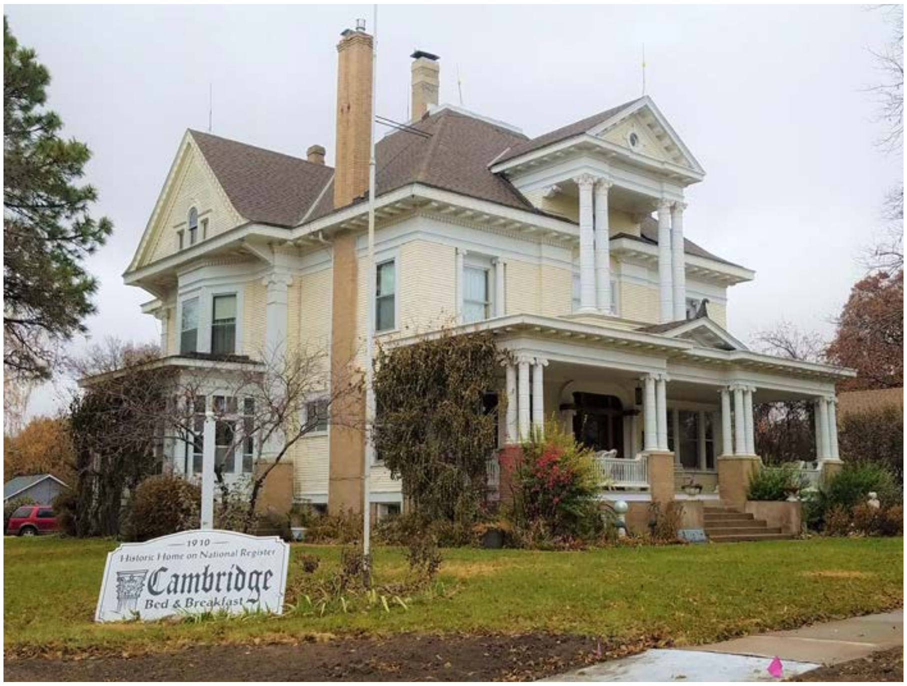
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals (1880-1940)

Beaux Arts

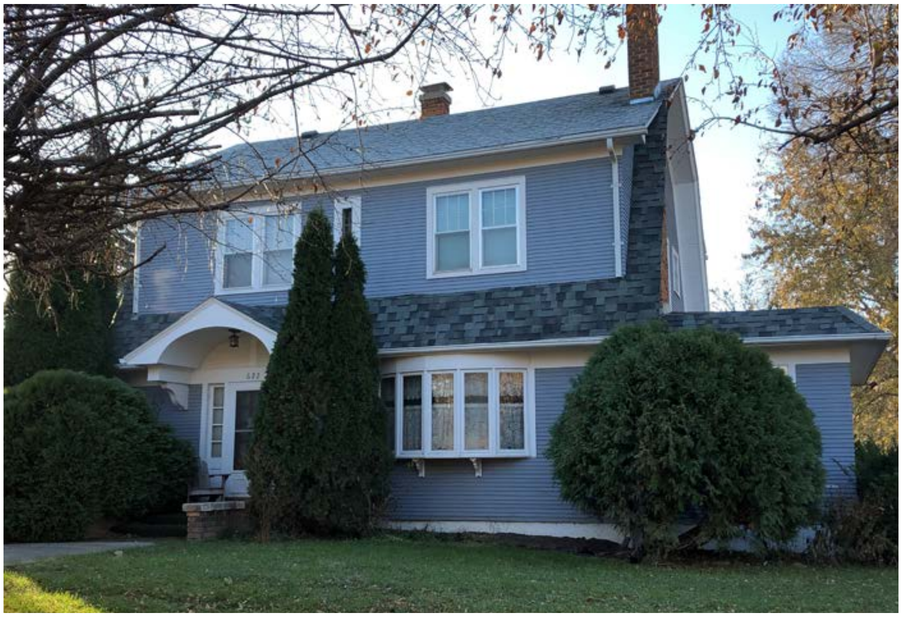
A style popular between 1890 and 1930 closely associated with the Ecole des Beaux-Arts school where a number of architects studied during this time period. The style emphasizes classical forms and features, elaborate detailing, massive plans, and heavy masonry. Surfaces are often heavily decorated and feature arches and colossal columns or pilasters.

Classical Revival

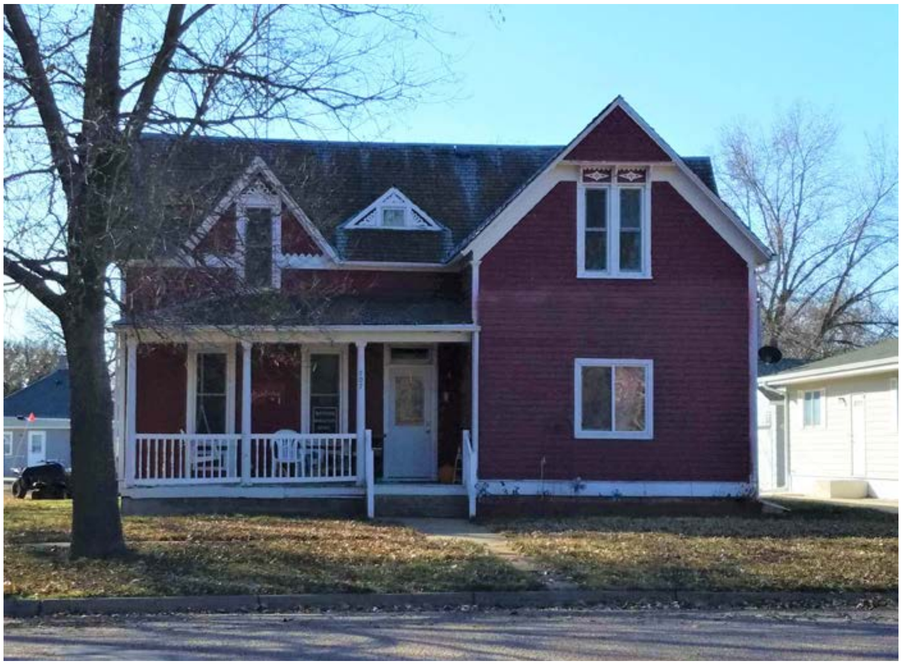
Also known as neoclassical revival, this style of architecture was most prominent in the first few decades of the 20th century and is characterized by symmetrical facades and classical columns framing the front facade. It is a less ornate style than Beaux Arts, but has similar classical details.



Neo-Classical House: Cambridge



Colonial Revival: Cambridge



Late Gothic Revival Home: Arapahoe

Colonial Revival

A style popular between 1900 and 1940 characterized by simple, symmetrical, classically-derived entrances often framed by columns. Features include side gable roofs with dormers, columns, and shutters when seen in residential construction.

French Renaissance

This style is usually stone or brick made to look like a castle or chateaus with multiple stories. Steep pitched roofs or mansard roofs covered in slate tile with some dormers are common. Cylindrical towers and turrets with decorative elements are usually employed.

Italian Renaissance

A style popular between 1890 and 1940 characterized by wide, overhanging bracketed eaves. Doors and windows are often arched with distinctive lintels. In commercial buildings, rusticated stonework, horizontal brick or stone bands, and elaborate pediments or patterns are often found.

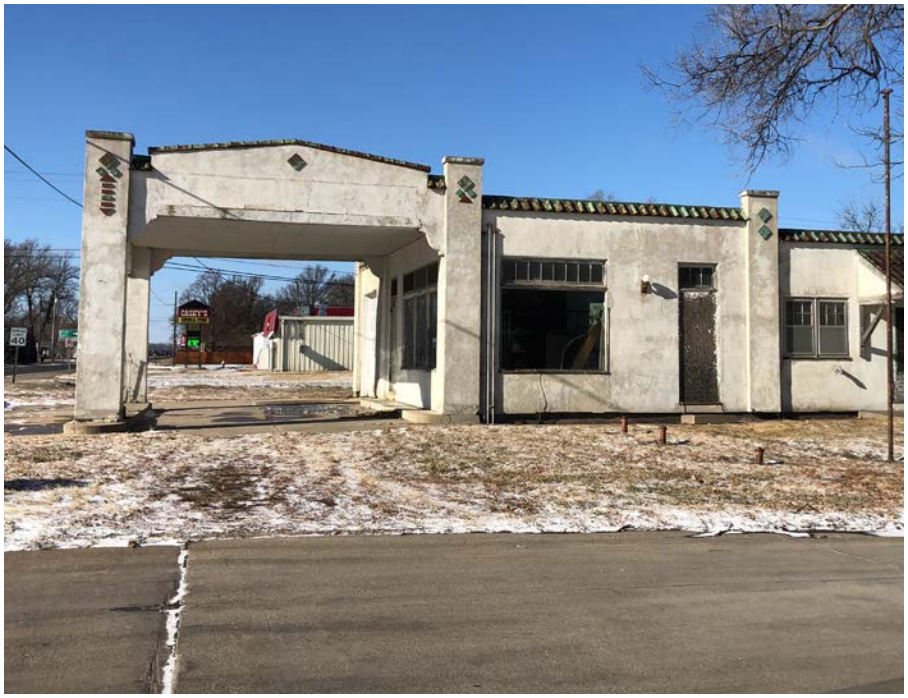
Late Gothic Revival

The Late Gothic Revival style, influenced by English and French architecture, was popular between 1890 and 1940. A subset of this style is the Collegiate Gothic Style, specific to educational buildings. The general style is most common to church buildings, but is also seen in some commercial buildings. The most distinguishing feature is the pointed arch, along with window tracery, leaded glass, battlements, and pinnacles.

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals (1880-1940) cont.

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

This style was popular from about 1890 through 1930 and is inspired by the architecture of Spain and Latin America. Typical features include low-pitched roofs with no eaves or a low-pitched roof with red clay tile. Rounded windows and doors, stucco walls, and asymmetrical facades are common.



Mission Style: Cambridge

Pueblo

This style was most common in the southwest around Santa Fe, New Mexico, from about 1910 through the 1940s. Buildings appear as a mixture of Spanish Colonial, mission, and Indian Pueblo forms. Flat, parapeted roof lines, rounded edges with no eaves, and stucco cladding are common elements.

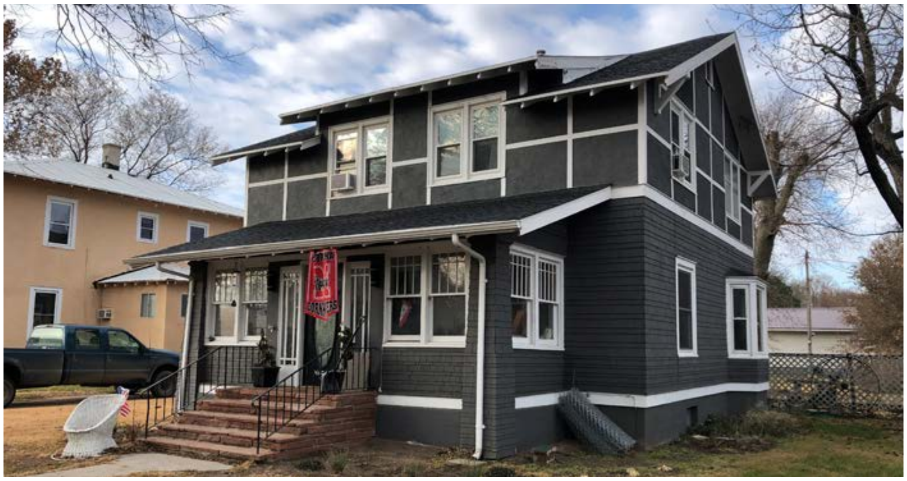
Tudor Revival

A common 1920s and 1930s style of architecture blending late English medieval styles. Steep gables, half-timbering, and stucco, wood, and stone materials characterize this type of construction.

Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements (1890-1930)

Bungalow/Craftsman

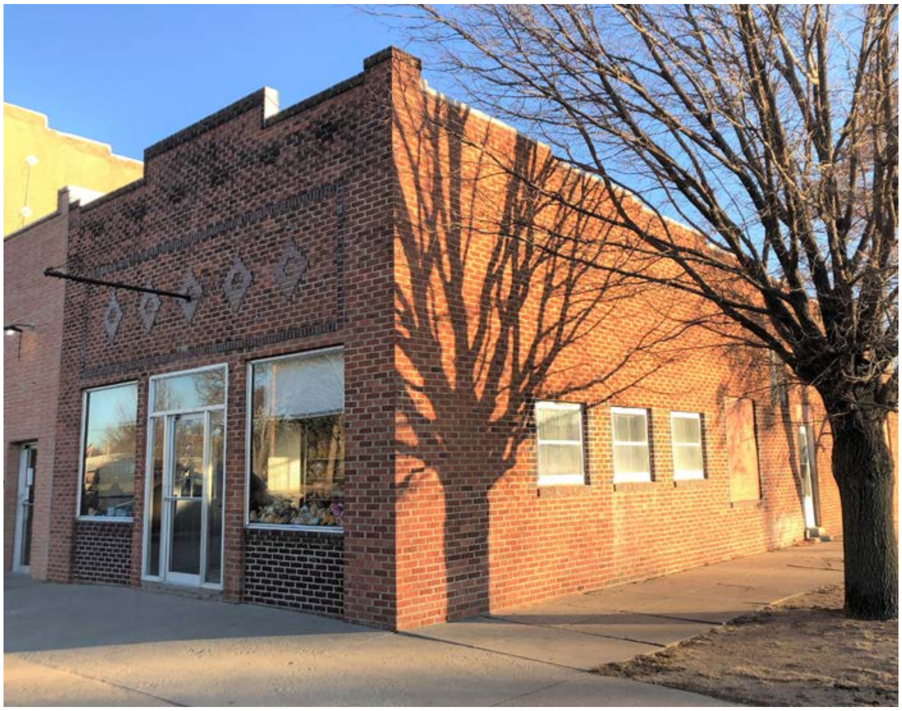
A style popular beginning in the late 19th century and continuing through 1940, characterized by overhanging eaves, large open porches with posts, and low-pitched roofs.



Bungalow: Cambridge

Chicago

The Chicago style was most popular between 1890 and 1920 made famous by the Chicago architects that promoted the new technology of steel frame construction. This style led to the first skyscrapers in the urban landscape after steel technology allowed for taller buildings. These buildings are identifiable by the steel skeleton construction, often visible on the exterior, with a simple cornice and large bands of windows.



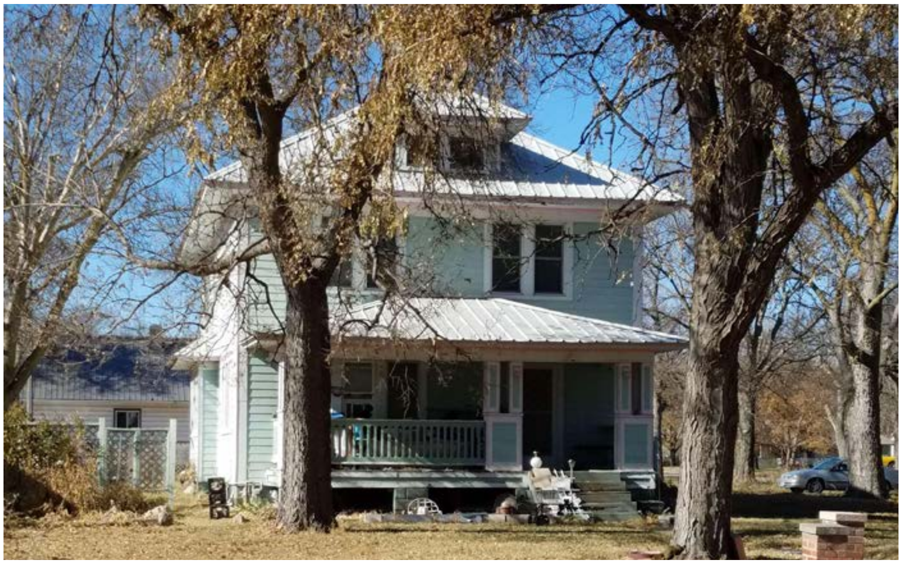
Commercial Style: Beaver City

Commercial Style

Commercial vernacular buildings are very common in downtowns. This style employs a simple style of commercial construction popular between 1860 and 1930 characterized by large retail windows and recessed entrances on the first floor. They typically employ a rectangular plan with shallow projections. This style often crosses over with the Chicago style since their period of use overlaps.

Prairie School

Prairie School architecture is closely associated with architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The style focuses on open floor plans, low-pitched roofs with broad eaves, and long bands of windows. A variant of this style is the American Foursquare or "Prairie Box." These are simplified versions of the Prairie School buildings that include a full-width front porch on a square plan. This residential variation on the Prairie School style typically consist of two and a half stories.



Prairie Box: Arapahoe

Modern Movement (1925-1950)

Art Deco

Art Deco was a popular style between 1925 and 1940 and is easily identifiable through the stylized geometric forms and details. Conceived as a break from the ornamented forms of the past, Art Deco buildings are sleek, linear, and employ geometric ornamentation. Many use step backs to create a stepped outline with low-relief decorative panels. Common materials include concrete block, glazed brick or tile, and stucco.

International Style

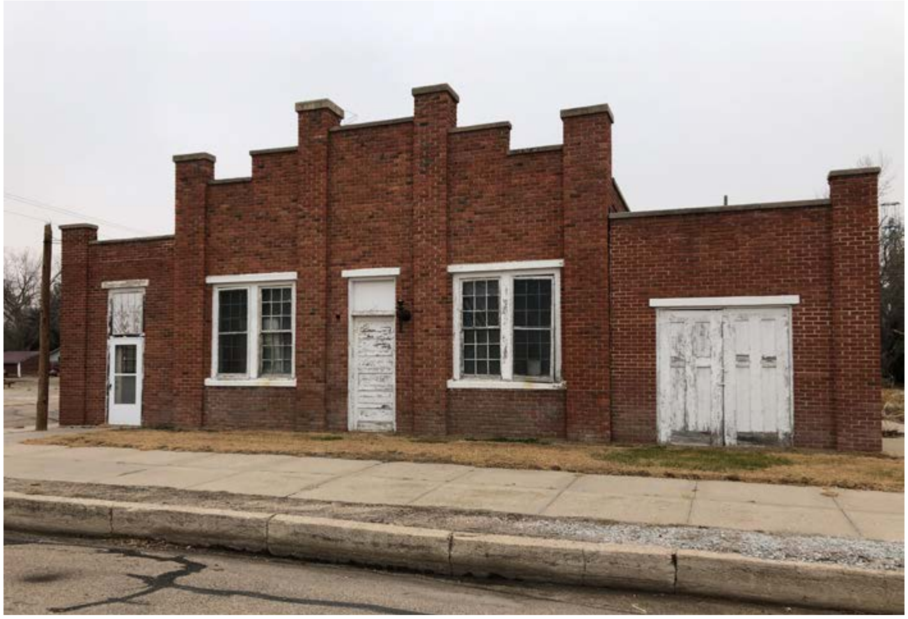
The international style was at its height between 1930 and 1950. Architects like Le Corbusier in France, and Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe in Germany championed the style. It is identifiable through the flat roofed, asymmetrical form with bands of windows and a lack of ornament.

Moderne

An architectural style common between 1930 and 1950 featuring streamlined simplicity and the sculptural use of rectilinear geometric forms. This style was a less ornamented, streamlined version of Art Deco. Smooth walls, rounded corners, and curved glass identify these buildings.

Mixed /Other

Two additional categories, mixed and other, catch the varied architectural styles that often do not fit into one of these categories. An example of an "other" style would be a sod house.



Mixed/Other: Holbrook

CHAPTER 3

RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

In addition to documenting the existing resources in Furnas County, the survey aimed to identify properties that could qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, giving local preservation groups a starting point for furthering preservation in their community. National Register status is a recognition of the historic or architectural significance of a property at the local, state, or national level. Being listed in the National Register may qualify your property for certain historic tax incentives (see Chapter 4). Before an applicant moves forward with the process of listing a property in the National Register, the NeSHPO may need to complete additional research on potentially eligible properties that are noted in this survey report. Please consult with the NeSHPO about the National Register application process and eligibility of particular properties. A sidebar in this chapter provides details on the one property currently in the National Register in Furnas County.

NRHP RECOMMENDATIONS

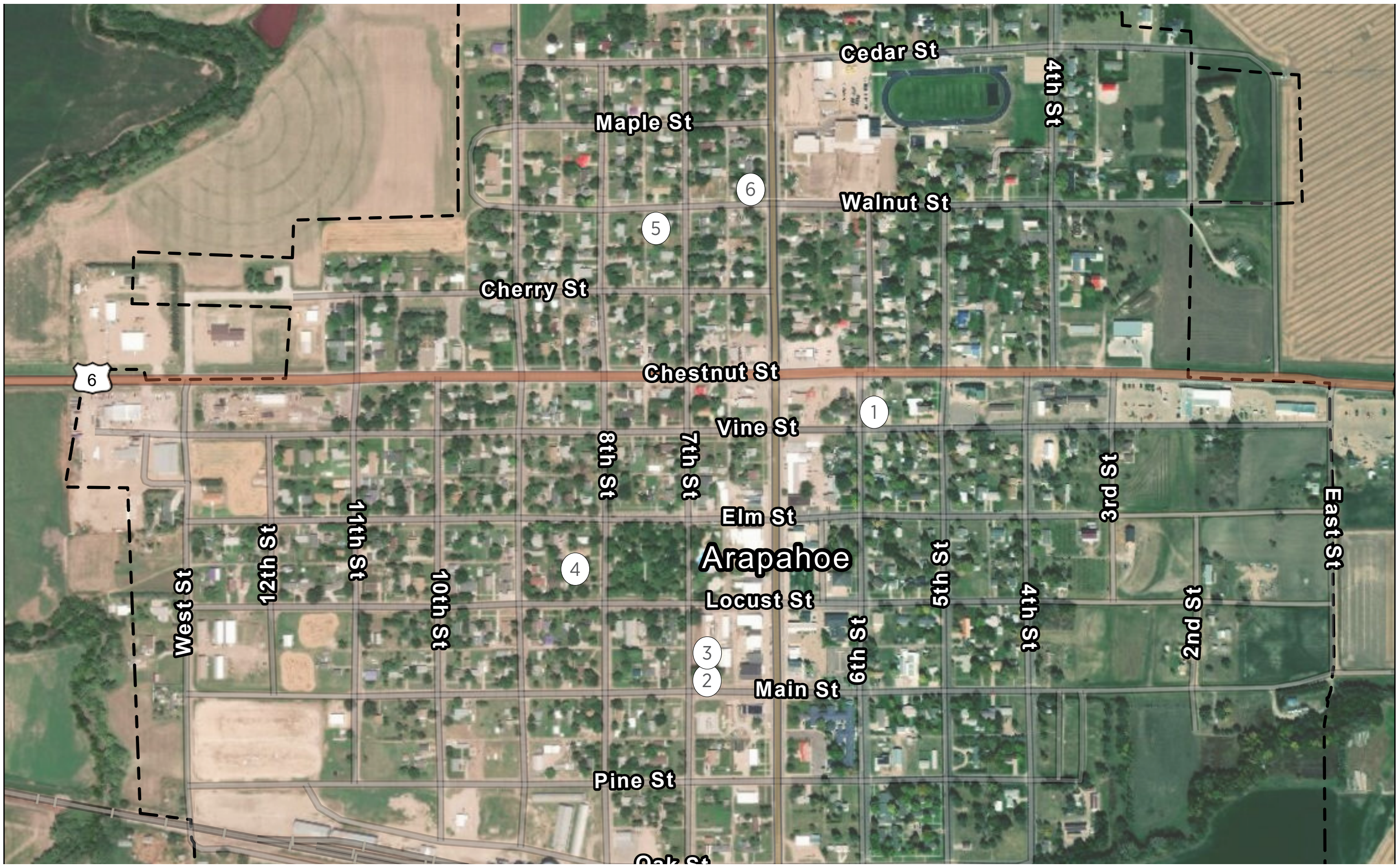
A total of 34 properties are recommended by RDG Planning & Design as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register on an individual basis. Due to lack of integrity, no historic districts are recommended. A short description accompanies each building including information on its history when available and justification for further research.

Countryside
INN
MOTEL

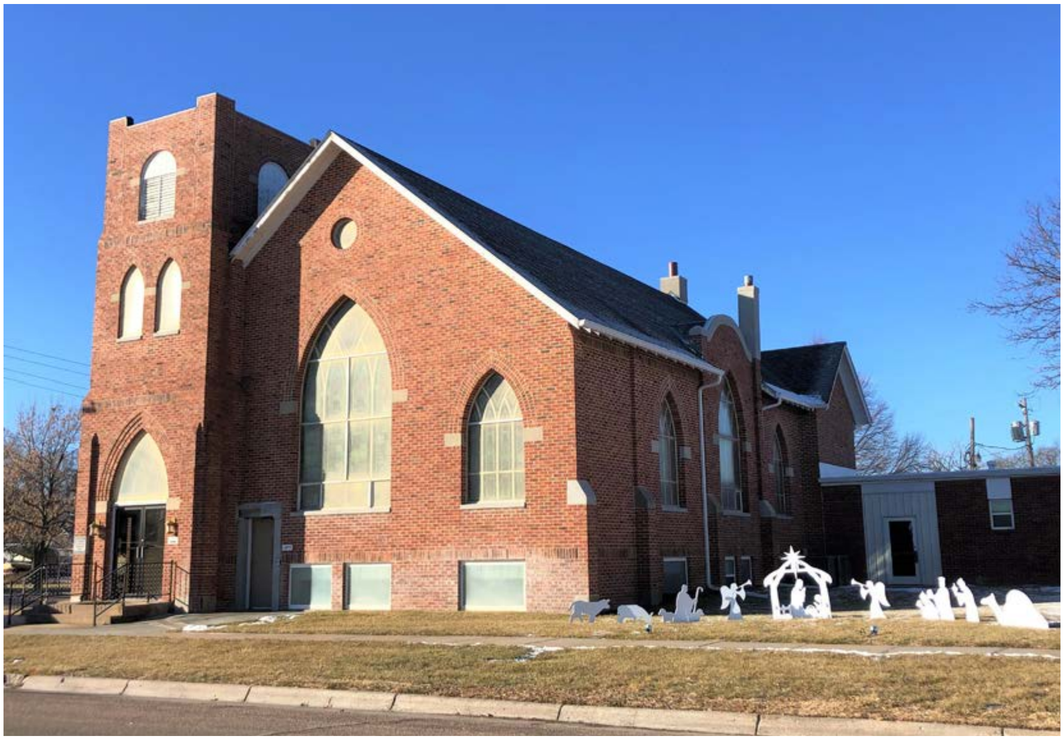
Historic Motel Sign in Oxford, NE

Arapahoe:

Figure 3.1: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties



Cedar St
4th St
Maple St
6
Walnut St
5
Cherry St
6
Chestnut St
1
Vine St
8th St
7th St
3rd St
Elm St
East St
Arapahoe
11th St
4
5th St
West St
12th St
10th St
Locust St
4th St
2nd St
3
6th St
2
Main St
Pine St
Oak St



①

Methodist Episcopal Church
FN01-015
Built: 1933

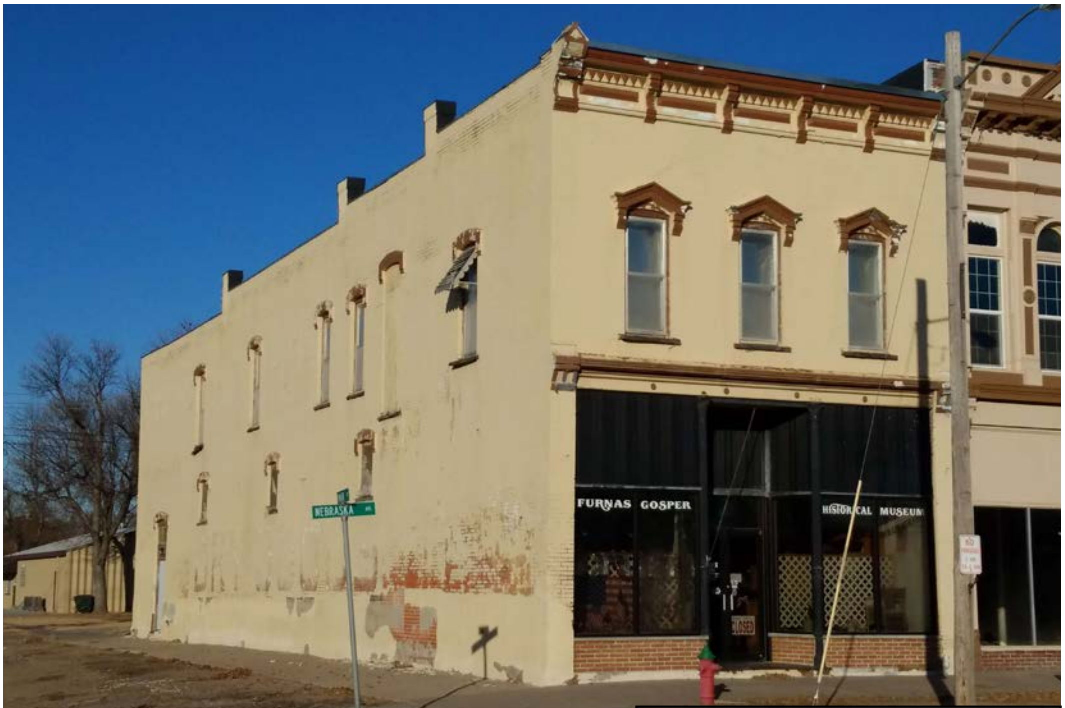
The first Methodist congregation in Arapahoe was formed in 1883 and built their first church of brick by 1899. A fire in 1932 required the construction of the current church building to replace the old.

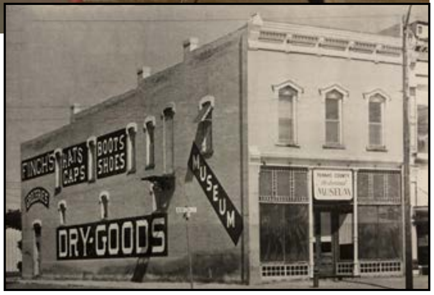
This building is a well-maintained brick building with multiple Gothic-style stained glass windows and corner bell tower. The building is significant for its architecture and association with settlement of the rural Midwest.

②

Finch's Dry Good Store
FN01-062
Built: pre-1893

Finch's Dry Goods Store was constructed by 1893 according to the earliest Sanborn Map. It currently serves as the Furnas County Museum. The two-story brick building retains a high degree of integrity with a portion of the cast iron storefront, double hung wood windows, and detailed storefront and building cornices. This building is a good example of Late Victorian architecture. The building is potentially significant due to its role in early commercial development.



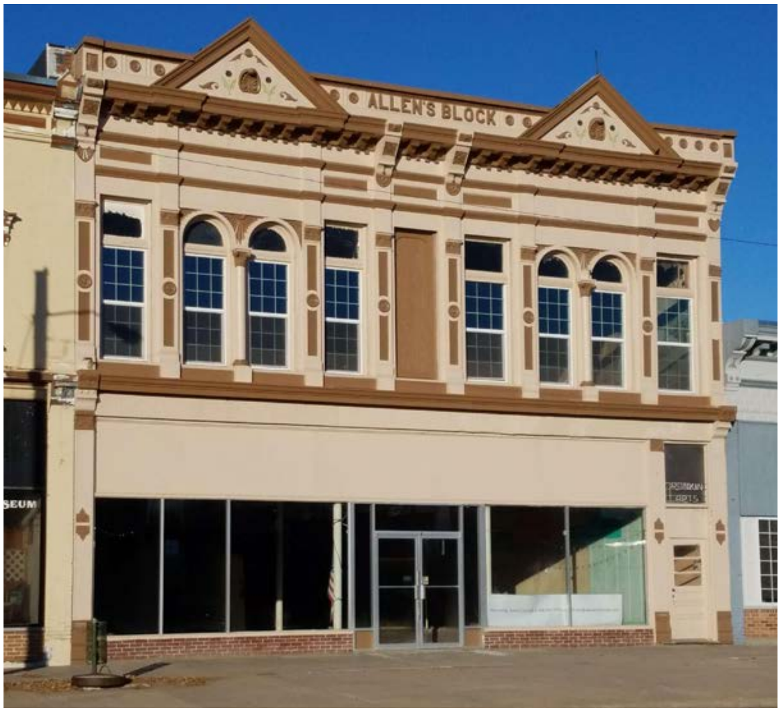


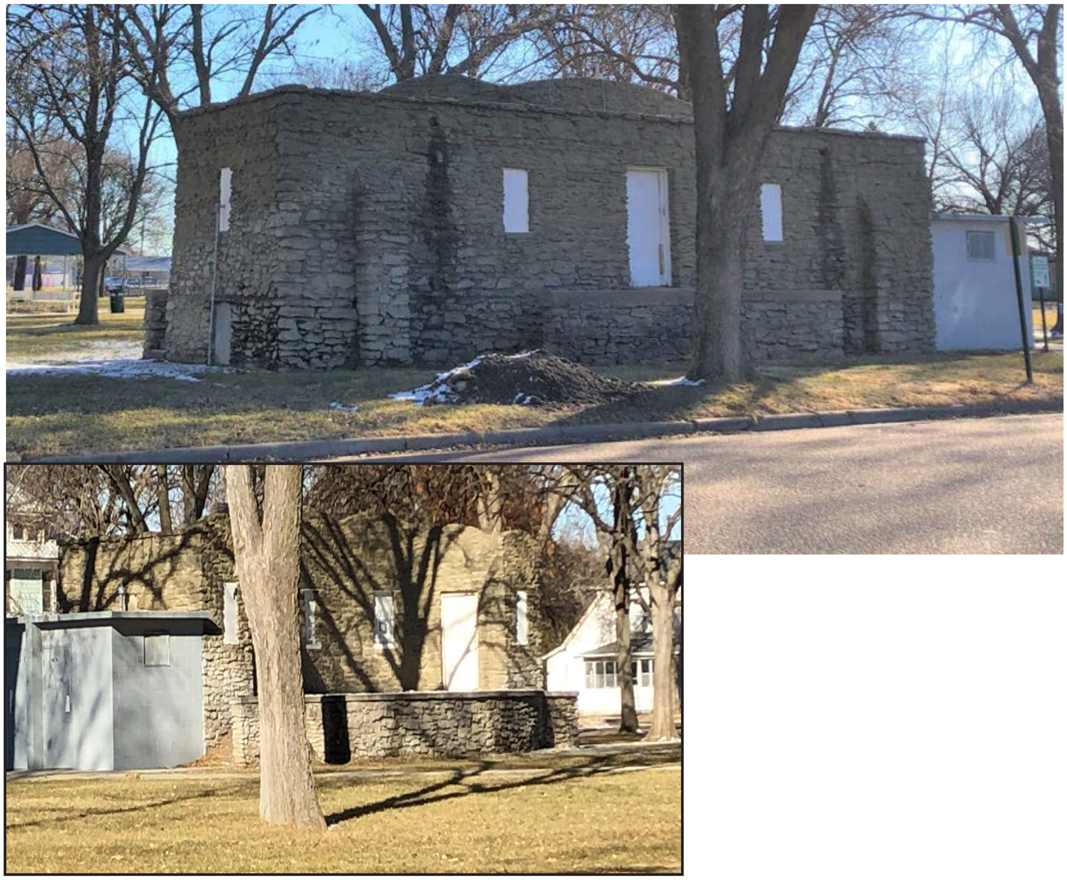
③

Allen's Block
FN01-063
Built: ca. 1893

"Allen's Block" building first appears on Sanborn Maps in 1893 and is labeled with a iron clad front. Tenants in the two storefronts the first several years were a hardware/harness shop and dry goods shop. In 1909 the post office was located in the northern storefront. By 1922 a central entrance was added and the building became one storefront with a general store.

The two-part commercial block building features a decorative metal cornice. Though second floor windows are replacements, the original openings still exist. The lower storefront has also been remodeled but the building is potentially significant due to its role in retail commerce.

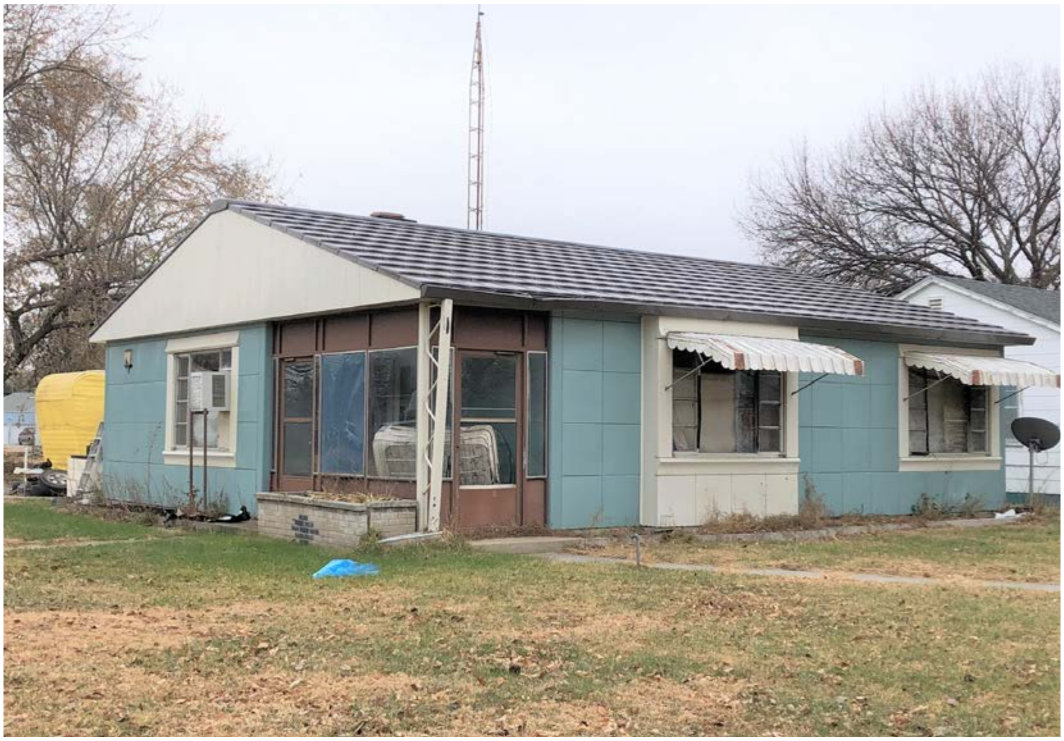




④

Stone Bandstand
FN01-060
Built: ca. 1930

While the original date of the bandstand construction is unknown, it was likely built in the 1930s when Works Progress Administration funding was used to construct the pool and solarium also in the park. More research is needed into the construction dates and the significance of this building to recreation and events in Arapahoe.



⑤

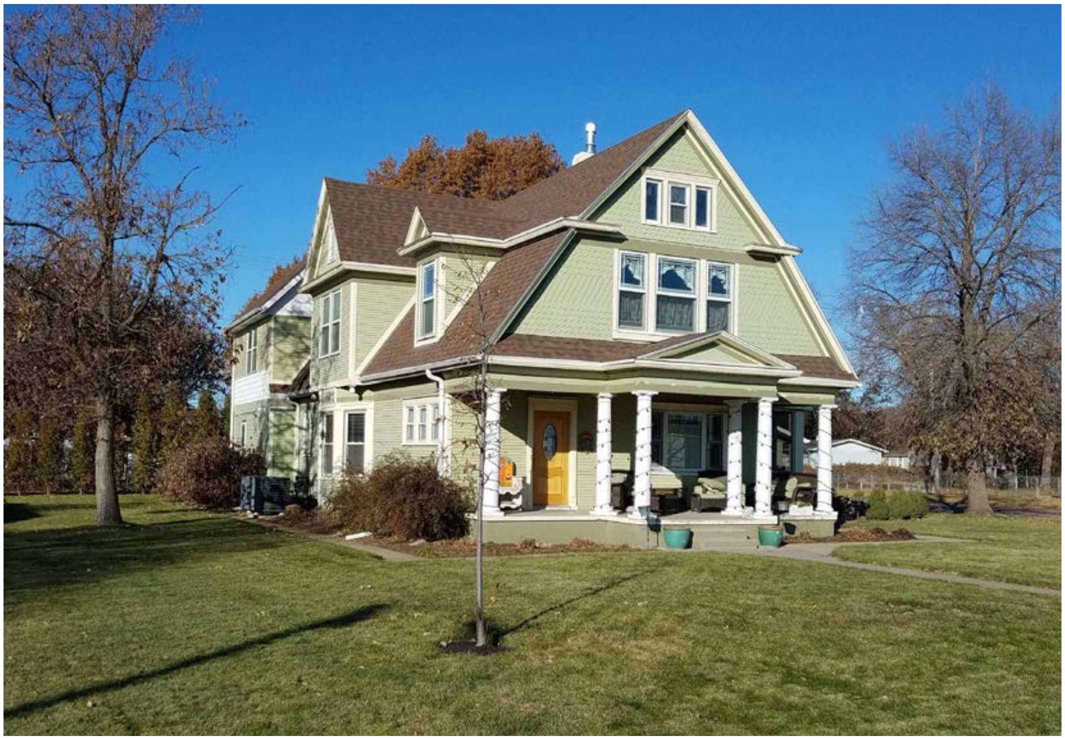
House
FN01-058
Built: 1952

This home is a well preserved Lustron home, a prefabricated enameled steel home that was developed after the Second World War to fulfill the growing need for single-family residences. Though the roof may have been replaced, and the porch enclosed, the windows appear to be original and other original details remain.

⑥

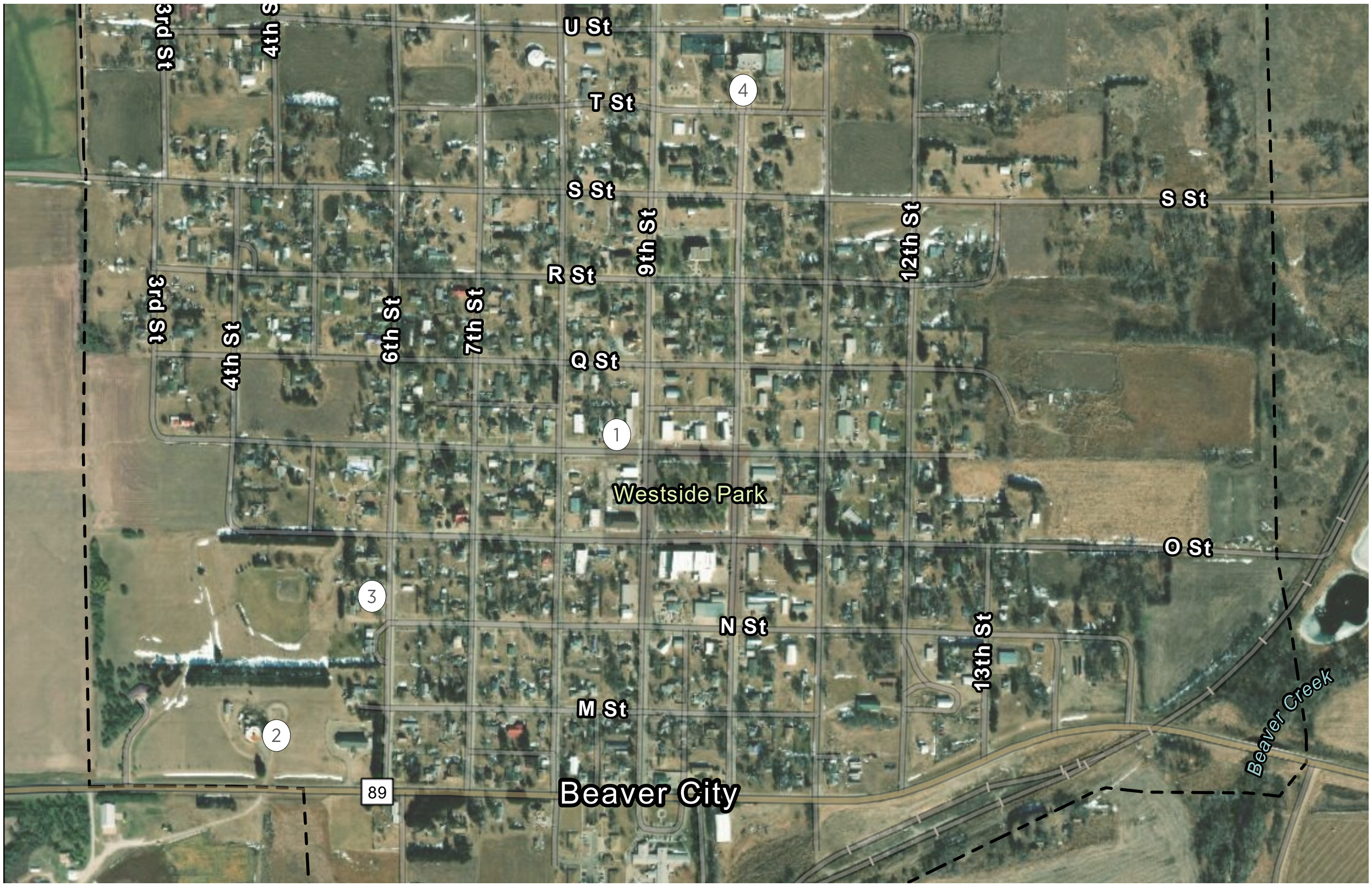
House
FN01-338
Built: 1906

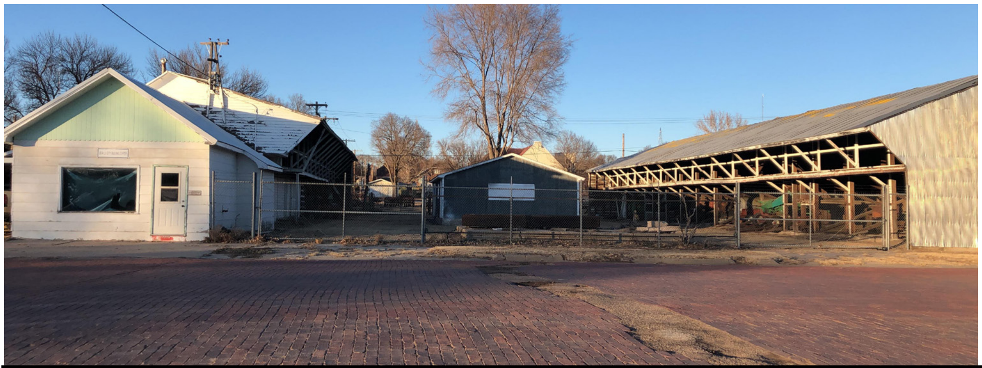
This home is a classic example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. A small addition on a secondary façade does not detract from the overall massing and scale of the original design.

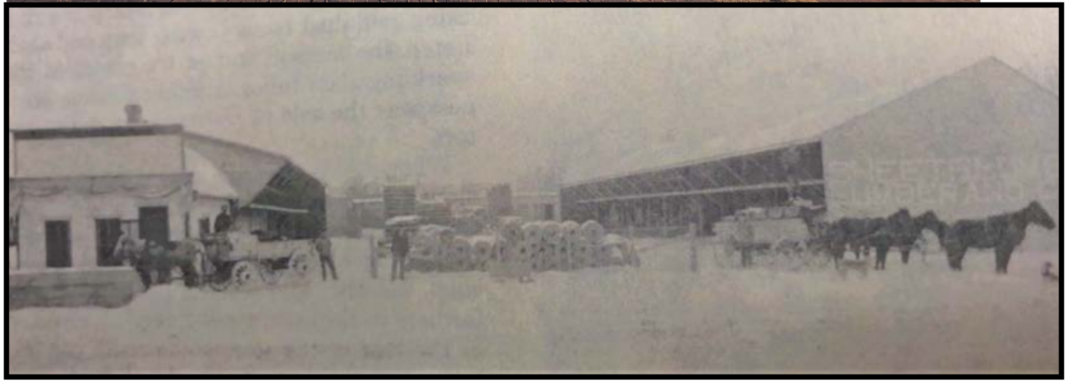


Beaver City:

Figure 3.2: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties


3rd St
4th S
U St
T St
4
S St
9th St
12th St
S St
R St
3rd St
4th St
6th St
7th St
Q St
1
Westside Park
O St
3
N St
13th St
M St
2
89
Beaver City
Beaver Creek





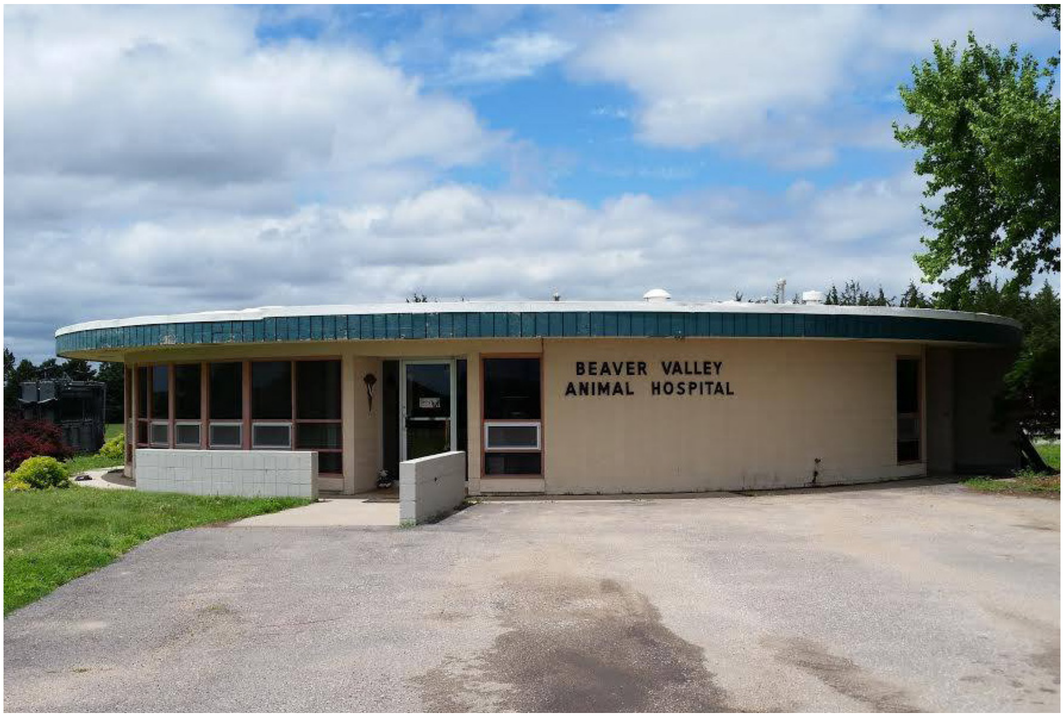
①

Sheets Lumber Yard
FN02-124
Built: ca.1899

Sheets Lumber Company was founded by Ira Sheets who arrived in Beaver City in 1909. Sheets began operating on a site built prior to 1899 as the C.W. Malone Lumber Yard. The company grew to include lumber yards all across western Nebraska and even one at Padroni, Colorado and one at Schaller, Iowa. The lumber business remained profitable through the 1920s, however the Depression years took its toll. In 1931 the Beaver City yard was sold along with Hollinger and Lebanon. In 1934 the business closed. Today the buildings are used by the city.

The two storage buildings appear original as does the office addition. The false front has been removed however and one large window installed instead of two.

Further research into the impact the Sheets Lumber Company had on the construction and development of Beaver City and nearby communities is needed to determine eligibility.



②

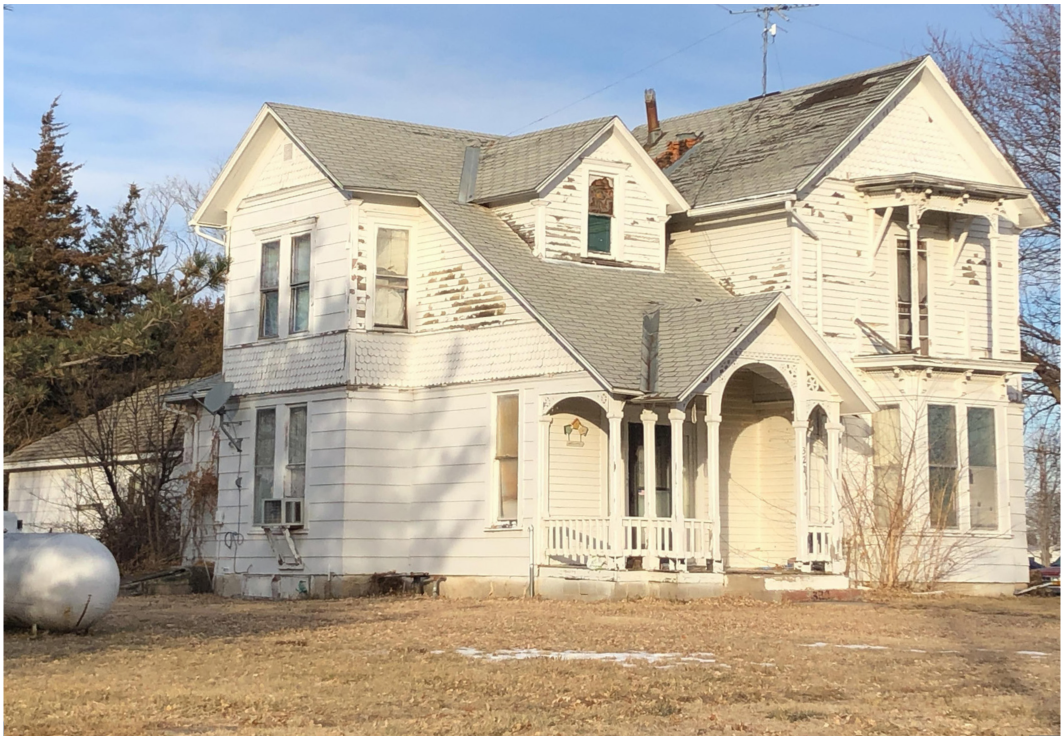
Beaver Valley Animal Hospital
FN02-342
Built:1965

The Beaver Valley Animal Hospital is a unique late mid-century building with a round floor plan and flat roof. The building is potentially significant for its qualities in 1960s architectural design.

③

House
FN02-092
Built: ca. 1900

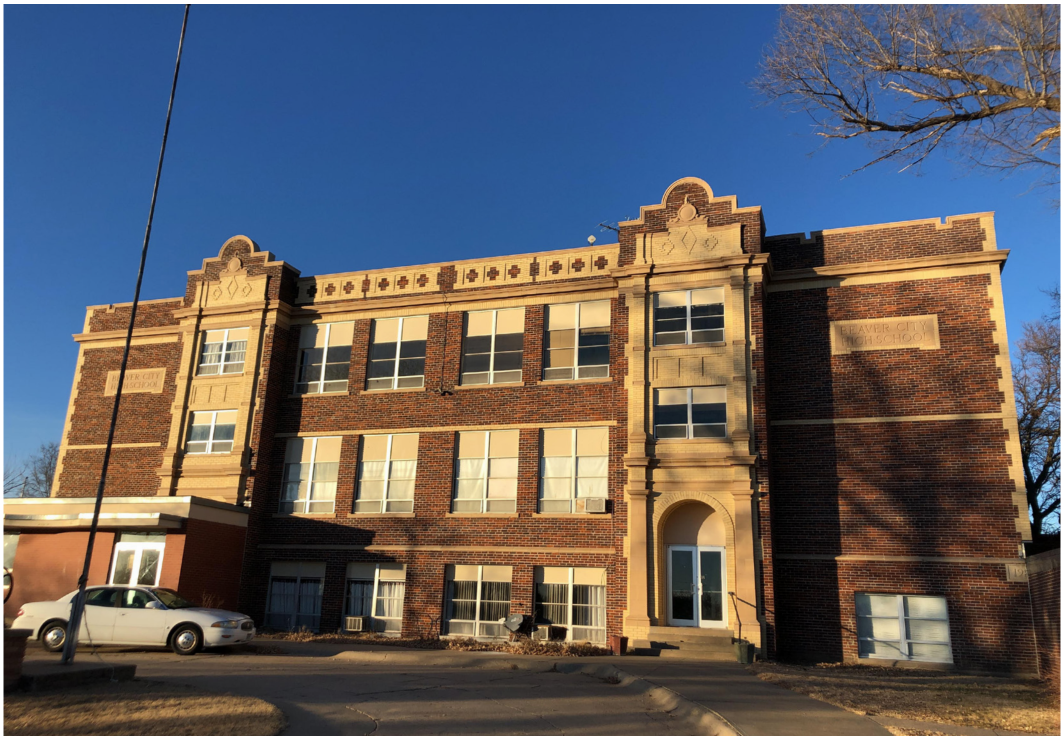
This home is a highly detailed residence, complete with Eastlake style decorations on its porch. Eastlake detailing are continuously rare as porches are often removed or significantly remodeled.



④

Beaver City High School and Auditorium
FN02-041/163
Built: 1930

The Beaver City High School, built in 1930, is a three-story brick school building potentially significant for its role in education in rural Nebraska. The classical brick building features elaborate detailing, heavy masonry, and prominent arches, suggesting a Beaux-Arts influence.



Cambridge:

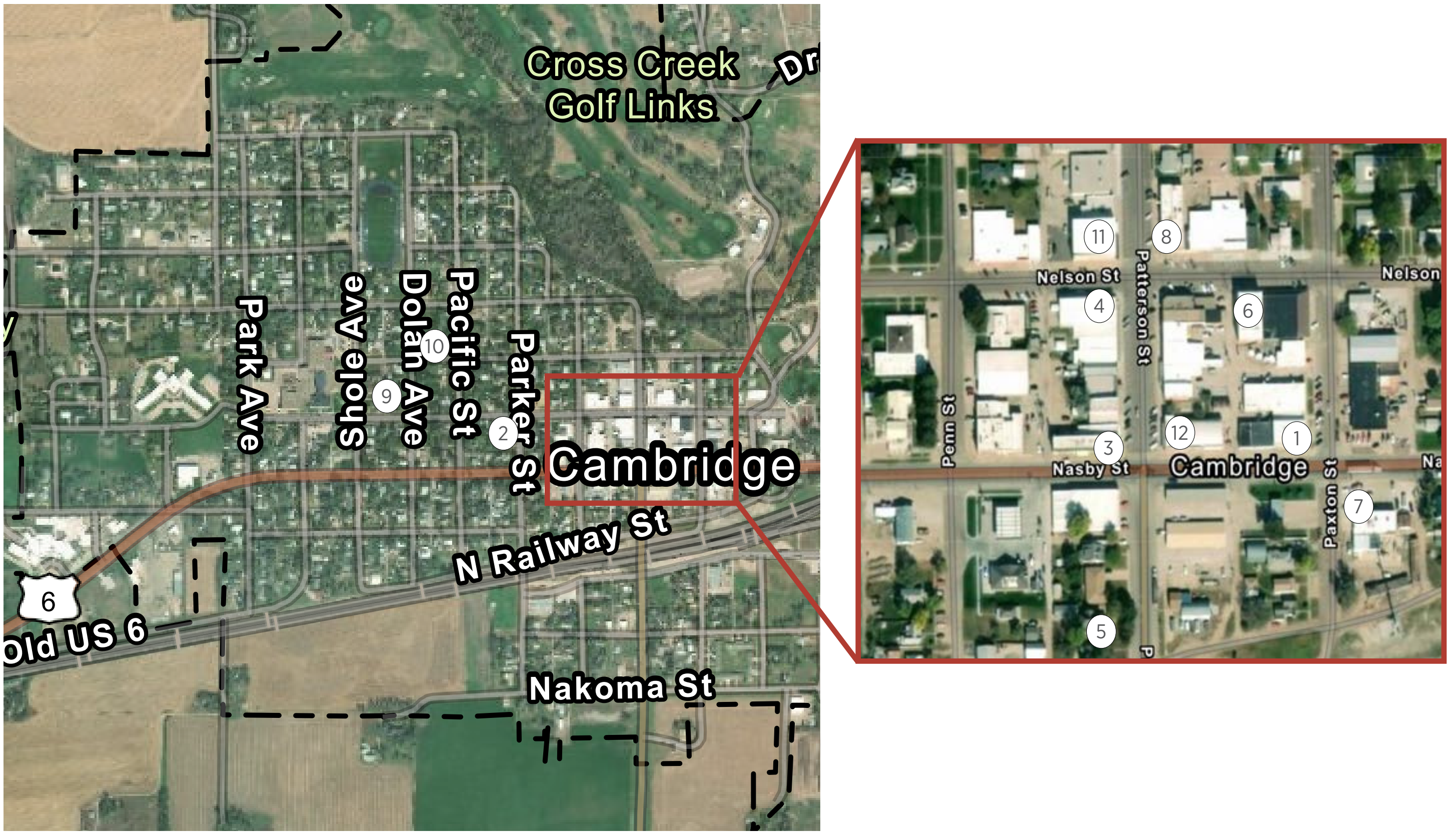
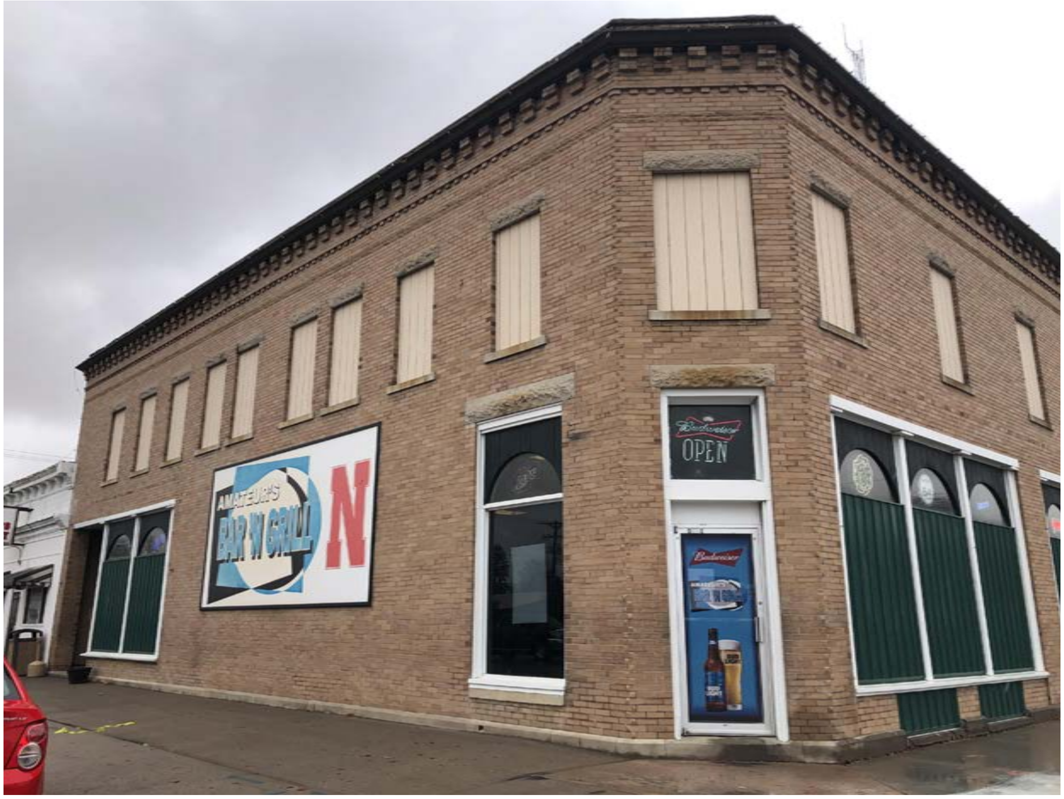


Figure 3.3: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties
Cross Creek Golf Links
Dr
Park Ave
Shole Ave
Dolan Ave
Pacific St
Parker St
Cambridge
N Railway St
6
Old US 6
Nakoma St
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
Nelson St
Nelson
Patterson St
Penn St
Nasby St
Paxton St
Cambridge
Na
P


AMATEUR'S BAR N GRILL
N
OPEN
Budweiser

①

Commercial Building
FN03-072
Built: ca. 1909

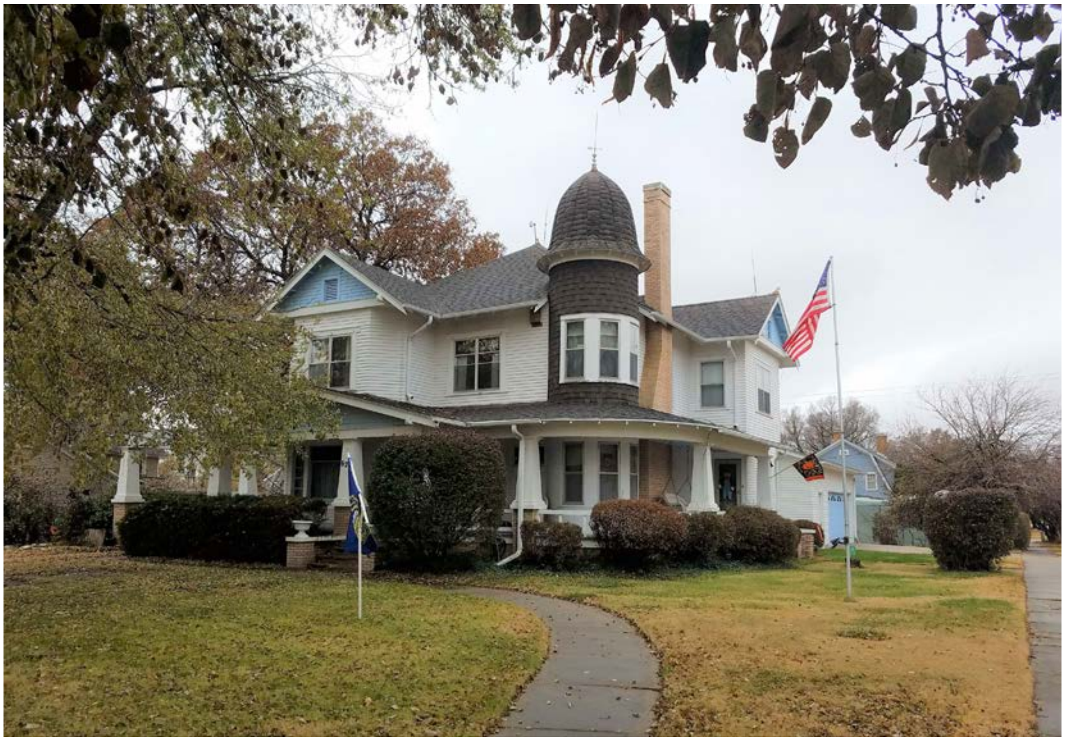
This building first appears on Sanborn Maps in 1909 as a hardware and harness shop at the corner and a furniture store along Nasby Street. The two-story brick building retains many original features including the stone window sills and lintels, brick corbels and cornice. The windows have been replaced but retain their original openings.

②

Rankin House
FN03-053
Built: 1914

The home at 622 Parker Street was built in 1914 for Tom Rankin and designed based on a house in San Diego, California. Mr. Rankin was an early Cambridge merchant operating a meat and produce market where the Cambridge Supermarket now stands at 421 Nelson.

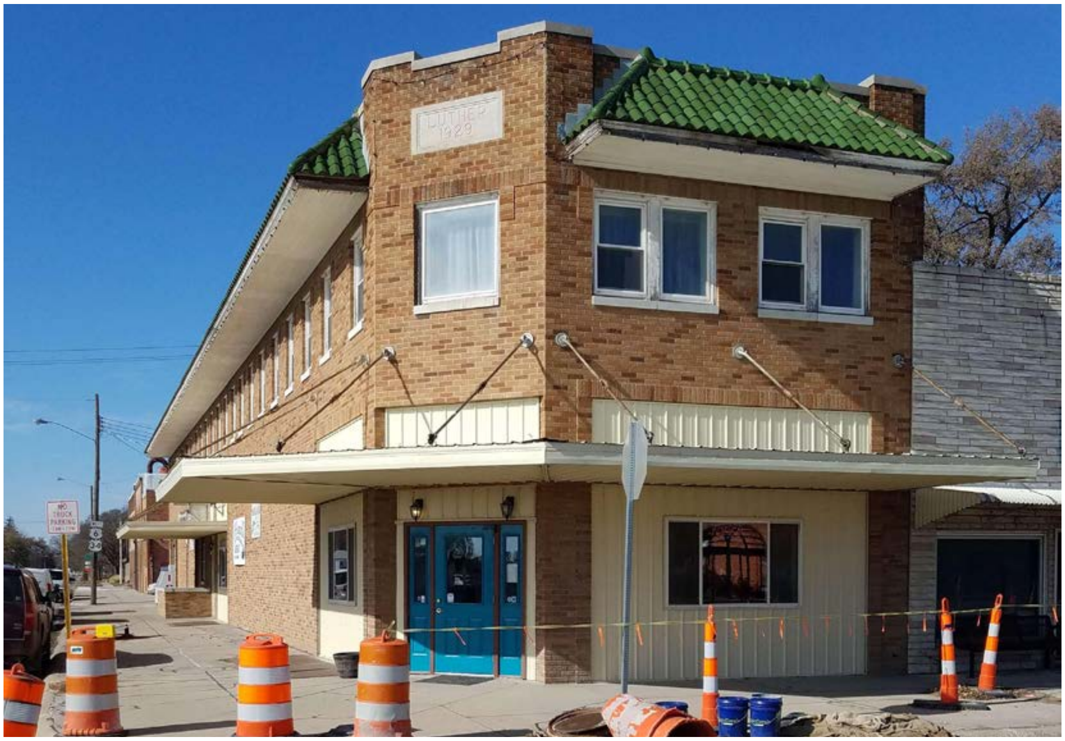
The home is a sprawling, classic example of turn of the 20th century Queen Anne architecture, complete with a round turret and bell-shaped roof. It is potentially significant for its architectural features.

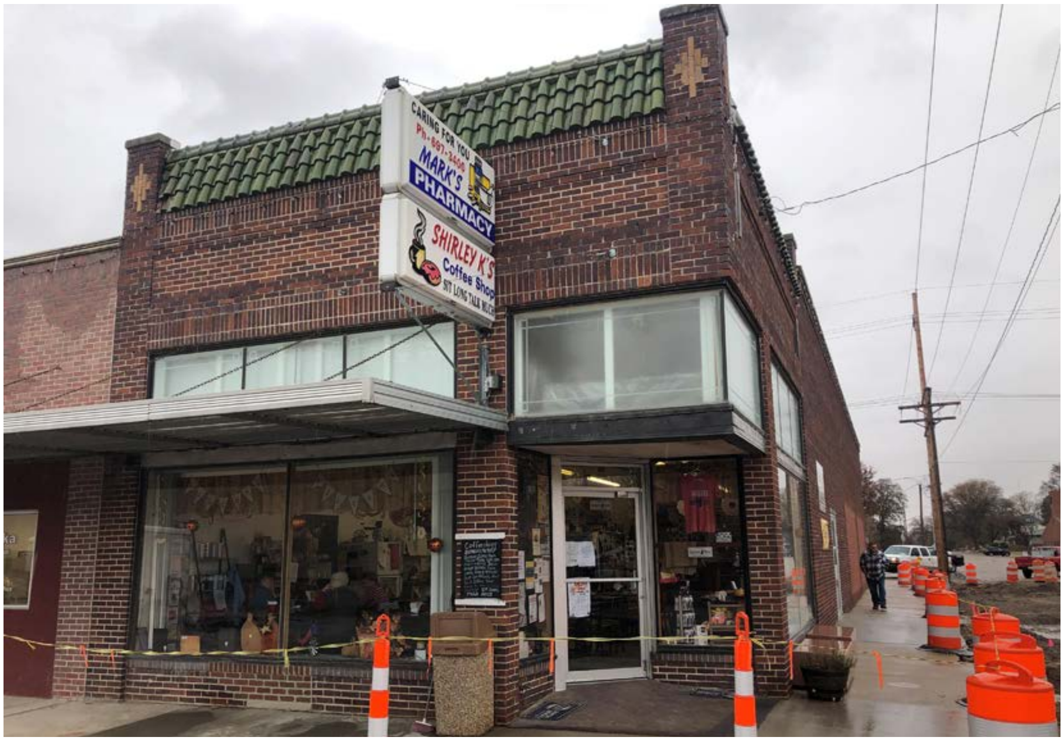


③

Luther Building
FN03-060
Built: 1929

The Luther building is a two-story brick commercial building with a green, Mission style tiled accent roof. It was constructed in 1929 by Walter Luther who ran a meat market in town. The building is potentially significant for its role in retail commerce.

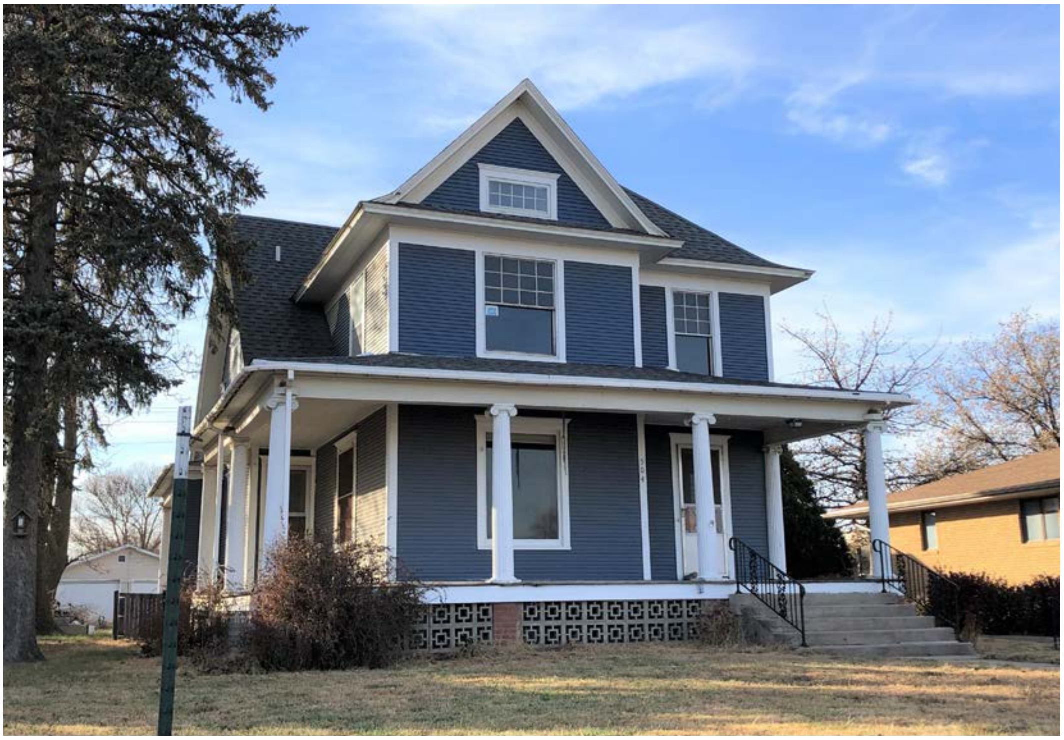




④

The Regulator
FN03-063
Built: 1930

The first store built in Cambridge was the Regulator, a one-story frame general store built by W.H. Faling and his business partner which opened in 1880. The 1922 Sanborn Map shows the building was brick-faced concrete block, meaning the building was reconstructed sometime between the 1909 and 1922 when the Sanborn Maps were produced. The building is a one and a half story brick commercial building with a green, Mission style tiled accent roof. It is potentially significant for its role in retail commerce.



⑤

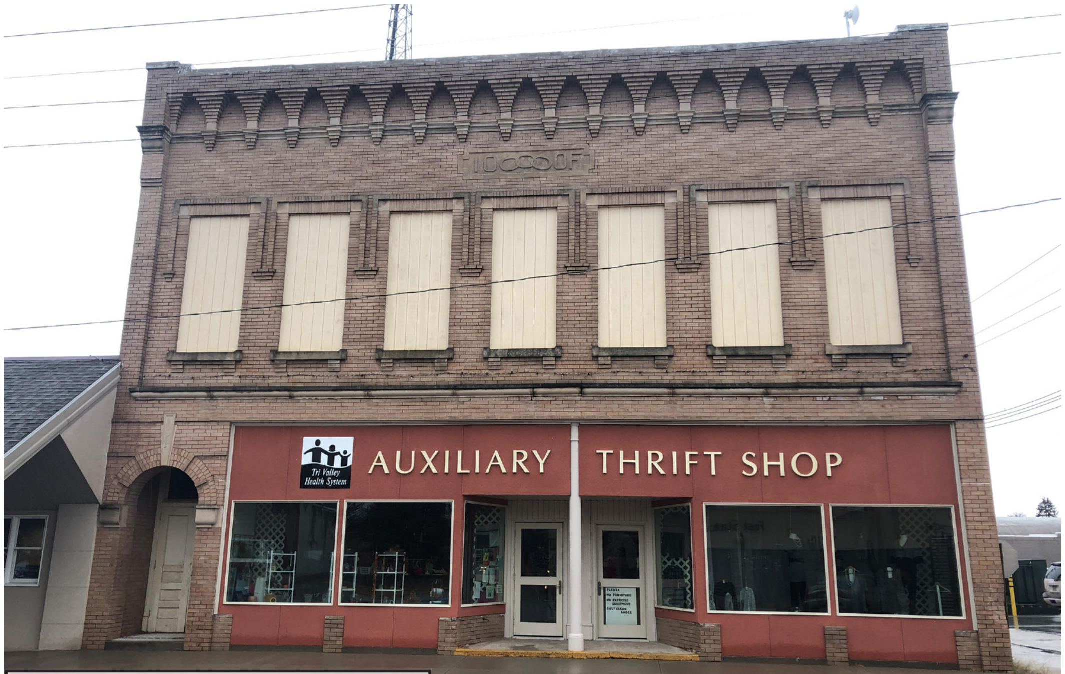
House
FN03-069
Built: ca. 1900

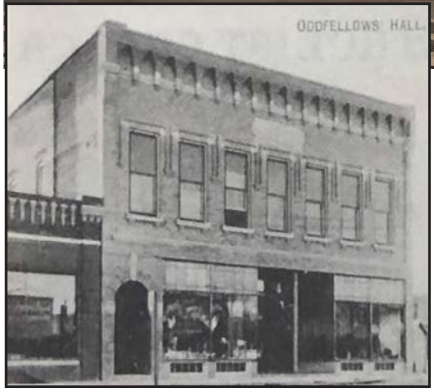
This home is a classic example of vernacular, middle-upper class residential architecture throughout the Midwest. Overall massing and scale have not been altered, as well as remaining Ionic column capitals and prominent veranda.

⑥

IOOF Lodge
FN03-073
Built: 1908

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) built in 1908 is a two-story brick building potentially significant for its role in association activities. It is also said to have hosted one of Alton Glenn Miller's first concerts on the second floor. It was originally constructed in 1908 for $20,000.

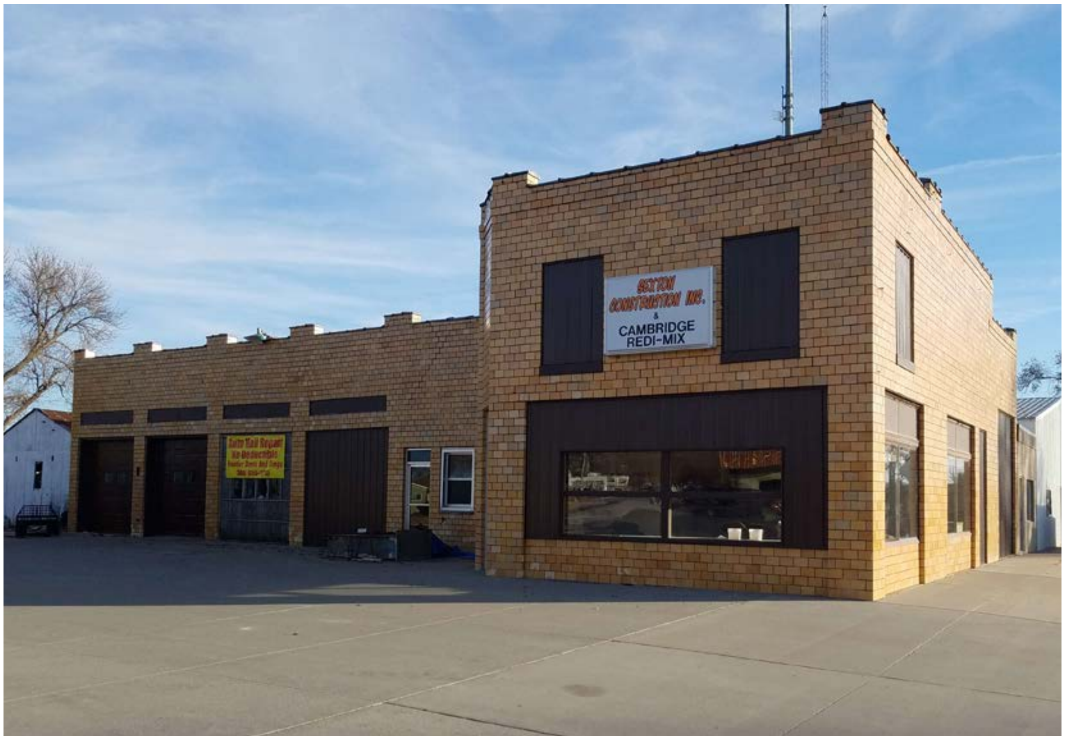

AUXILIARY THRIFT SHOP
Tri Valley Health System

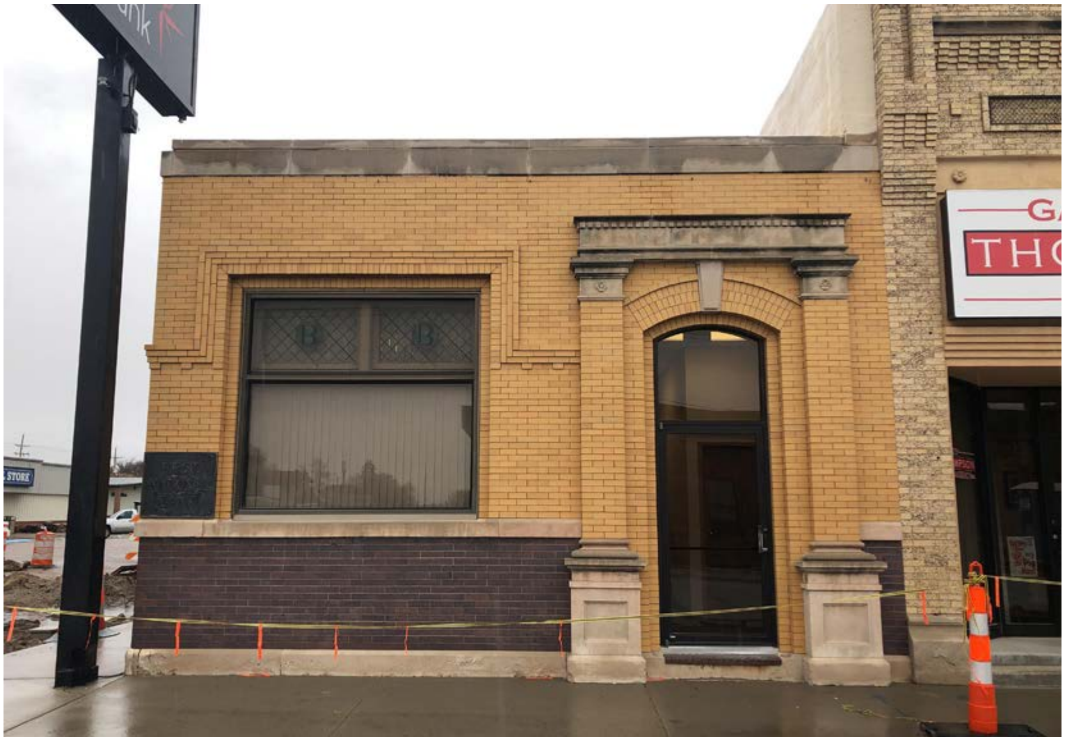

ODDFELLOWS HALL

⑦

Service Garage
FN03-080
Built: between 1922 & 1936

This building is an iconic example of a modern service garage. It features a two-story business area and single-story, four bay service garage constructed with glazed brick. The building replaced an earlier one-story service station sometime between 1922 and 1936. The building is potentially significant for its role in the expansion of the transportation movement.

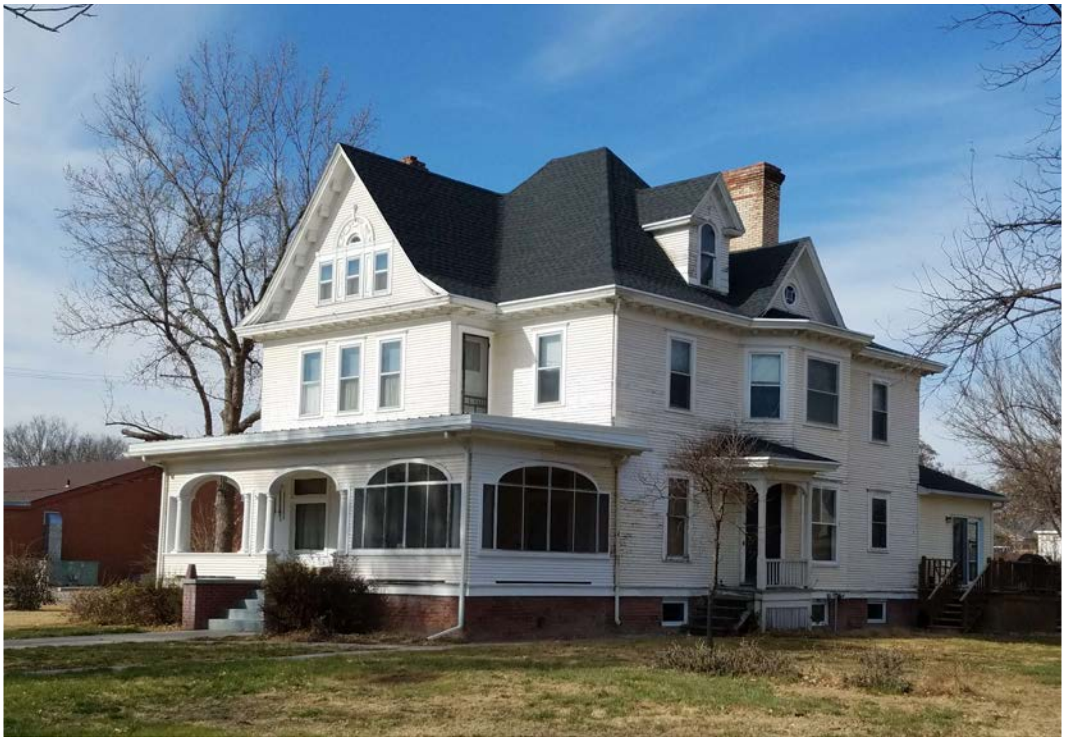

SEXTON CONSTRUCTION INC.
&
CAMBRIDGE REDI-MIX



⑧

First National Bank
FN03-084
Built: 1911

The First National Bank is a single-story building with yellow brick, butter joints and other brick details. This building was constructed in 1911 for $20,000, replacing a two-story frame bank building at this location shown on the 1899 Sanborn Map. The building is potentially significant for its association with commerce.



⑨

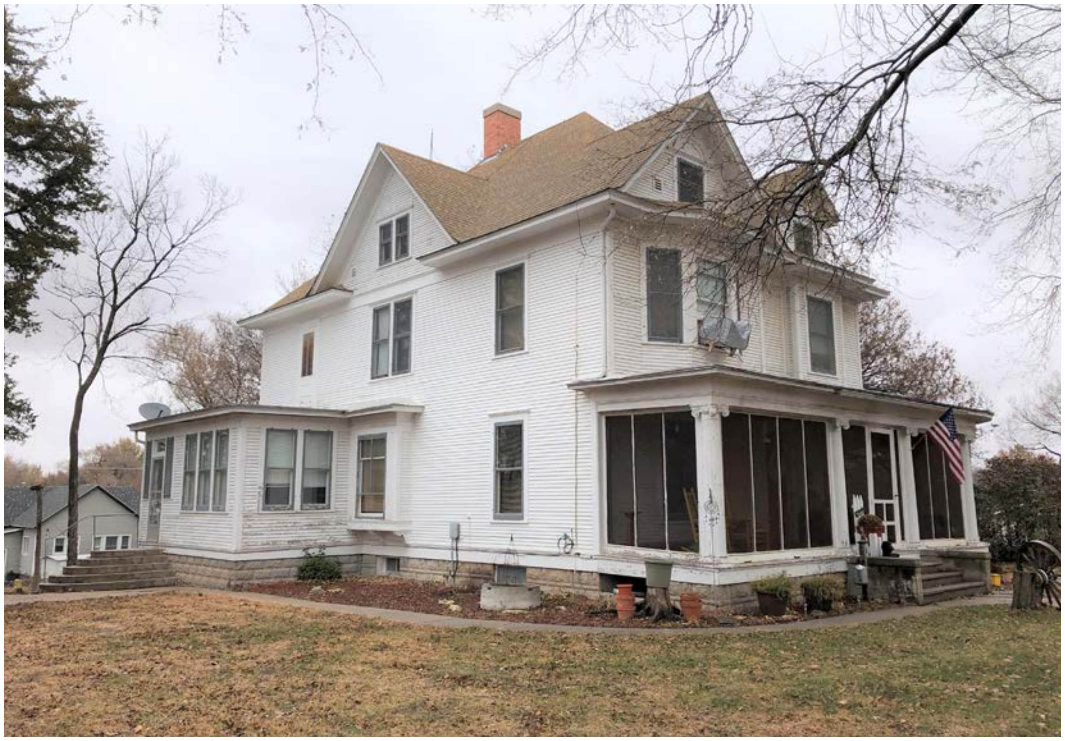
C.M. Nelson House
FN03-086
Built: 1899

The C.M. Nelson House, built in 1899, is a textbook example of residential Queen Anne style architecture. Many original details remain, including chimney, side porch details and numerous decorative windows including a highly decorative Palladian window.

⑩

House
FN03-093
Built: 1907

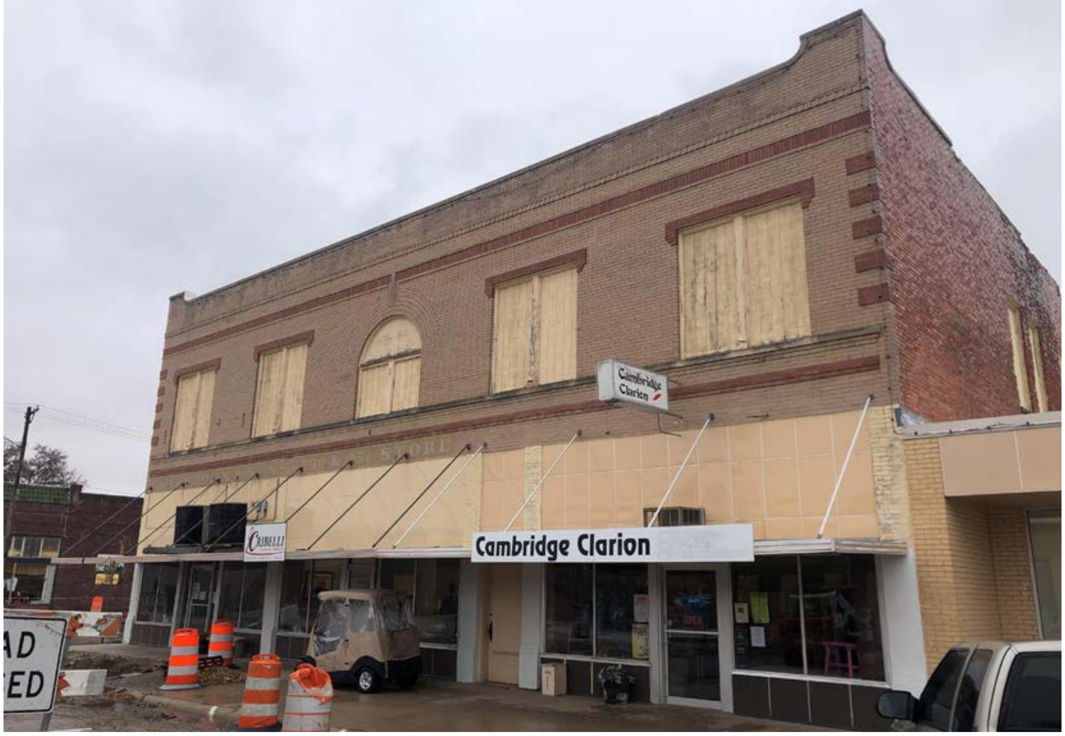
This home is a classic example of high-end vernacular residential design in rural communities throughout the Midwest. Original details such as Ionic column capitals, wood siding, and decorative gable ends are all intact. More research into early occupants may unveil prominent owners given its large size.

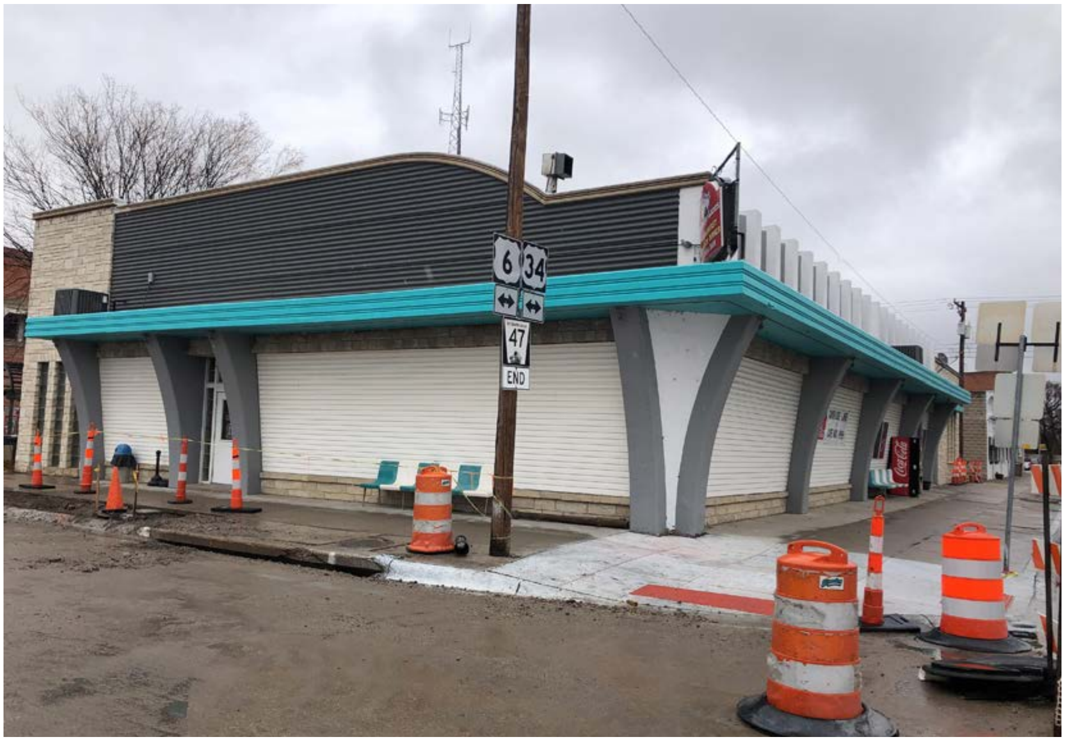


⑪

James John & Son Building
FN03-111
Built: 1910

Additional investigation is recommended for this large, two-part commercial building. It is potentially significant for its role in retail commerce and culture. It was constructed in 1910 by James John who previously operated a drug store at this location in a frame building dating to 1880. James did not have the education to practice pharmacy so his son went to school and upon receiving a degree bought the business in 1936. He operated the pharmacy until 1970.





⑫

Bowling Alley
FN03-475
Built: 1948

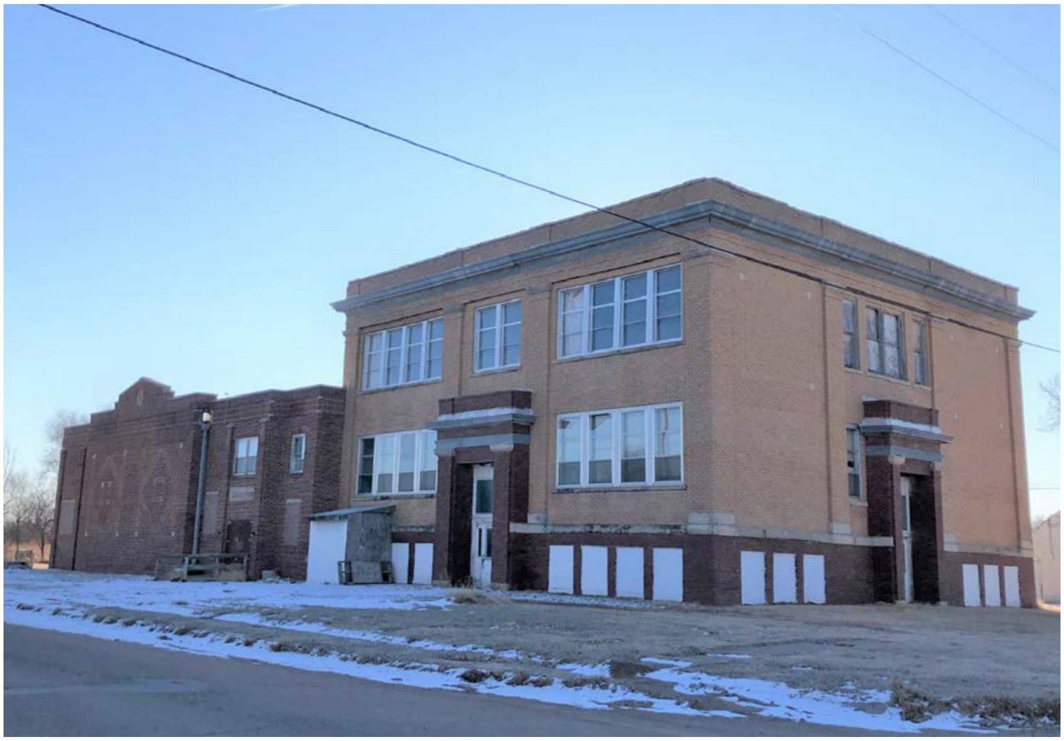
This mid-century bowling alley has typical details found on similar buildings built during this time. Additional investigation is recommended to understand the modifications made for the bowling alley and what the original use was to determine eligibility. It is potentially significant for its association in post-WWII diversion activities.

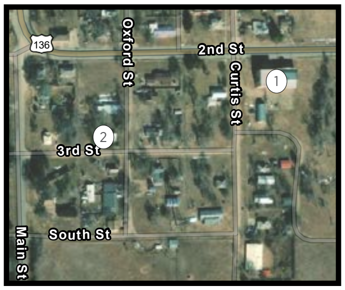
Edison:

①

Edison School
FN04-003
Built: 1930

This three-story, brick school building has a prominent auditorium addition. Both portions of the building are significant to the history of the building which was built in 1930. The building is potentially significant for its association with education in rural Nebraska.

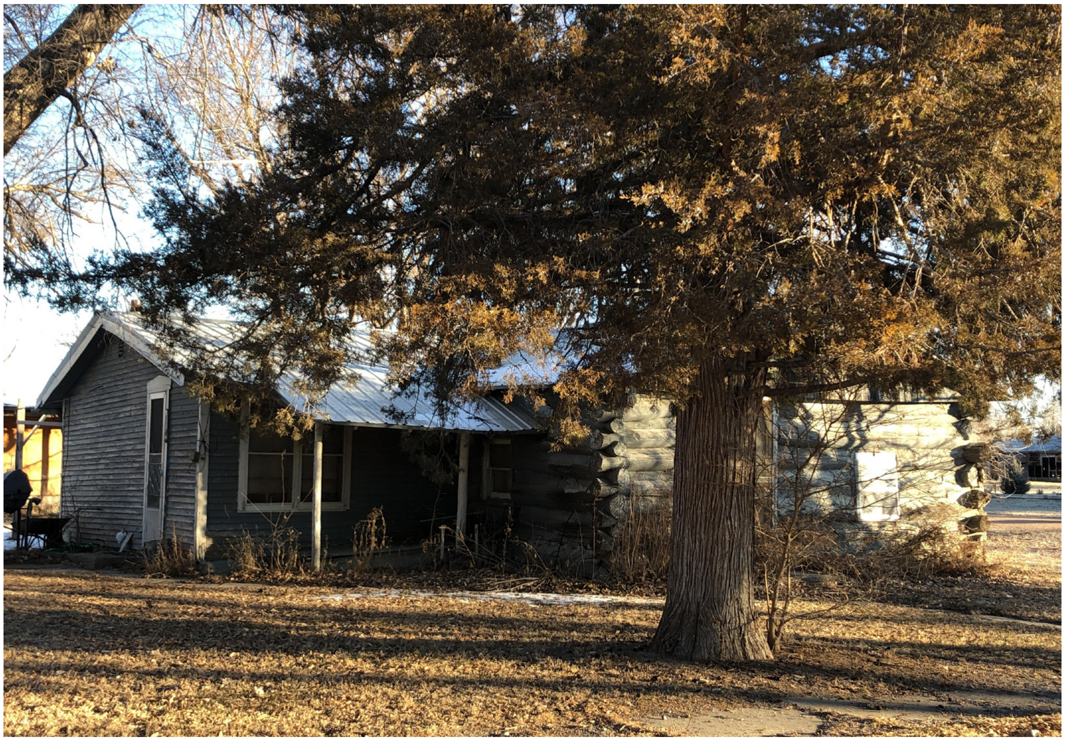




②

Log Home
FN04-012
Built: Unknown

This log home with one-story wood frame addition is significant for its construction method and materials, as well as its association with the settlement of Nebraska. Further research into its construction and early occupants is needed.

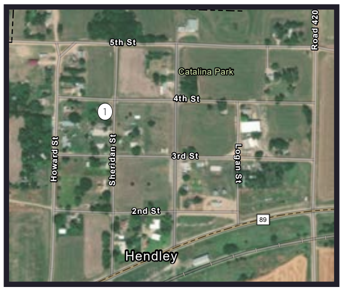


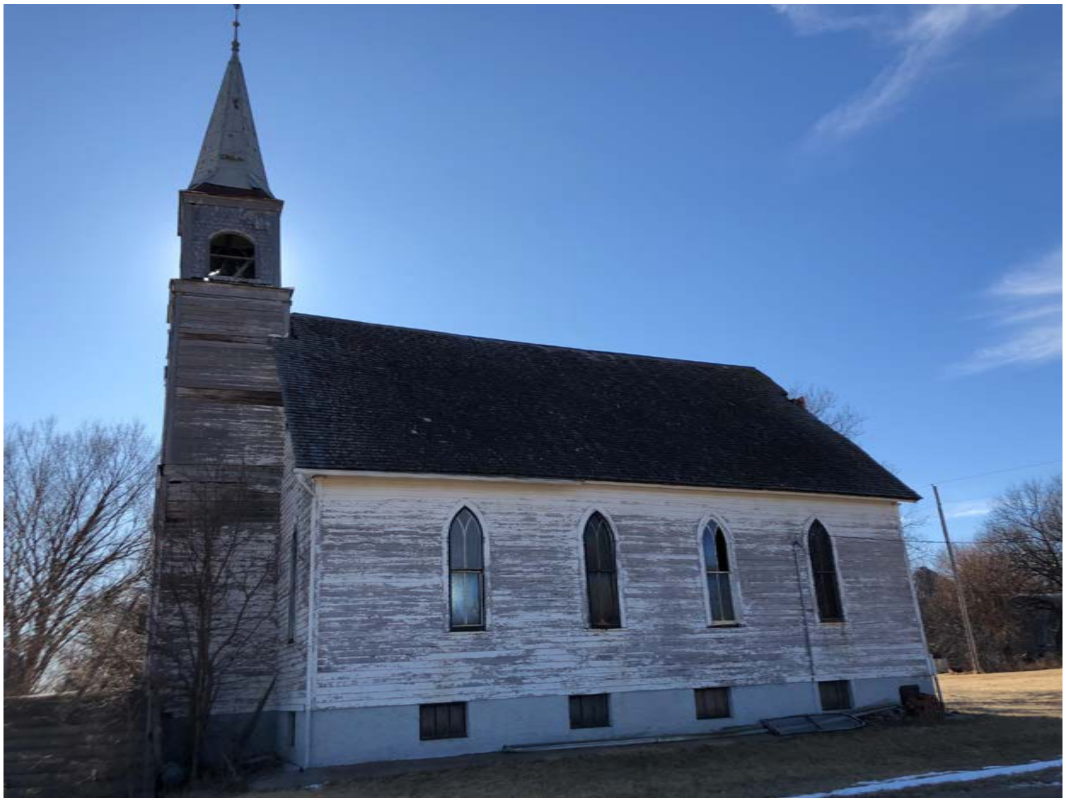
Hendley:

①

United Methodist Church
FN06-003
Built: 1899

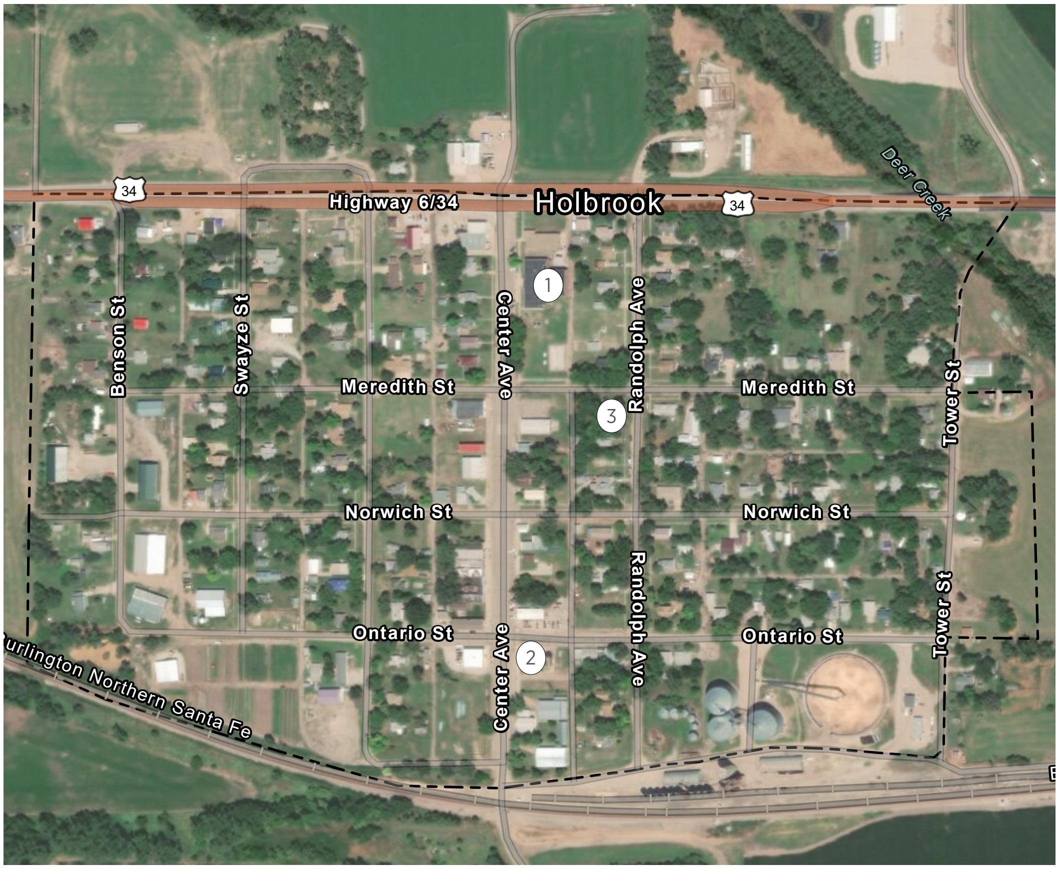
This church appears to be fully intact, exhibiting all of its original details. Important character defining features include steeple (with decorative, pressed-metal roof), scale shingles, Gothic-style windows, wood siding and transom windows. The building is significant for its architecture and association with settlement of the rural Midwest.

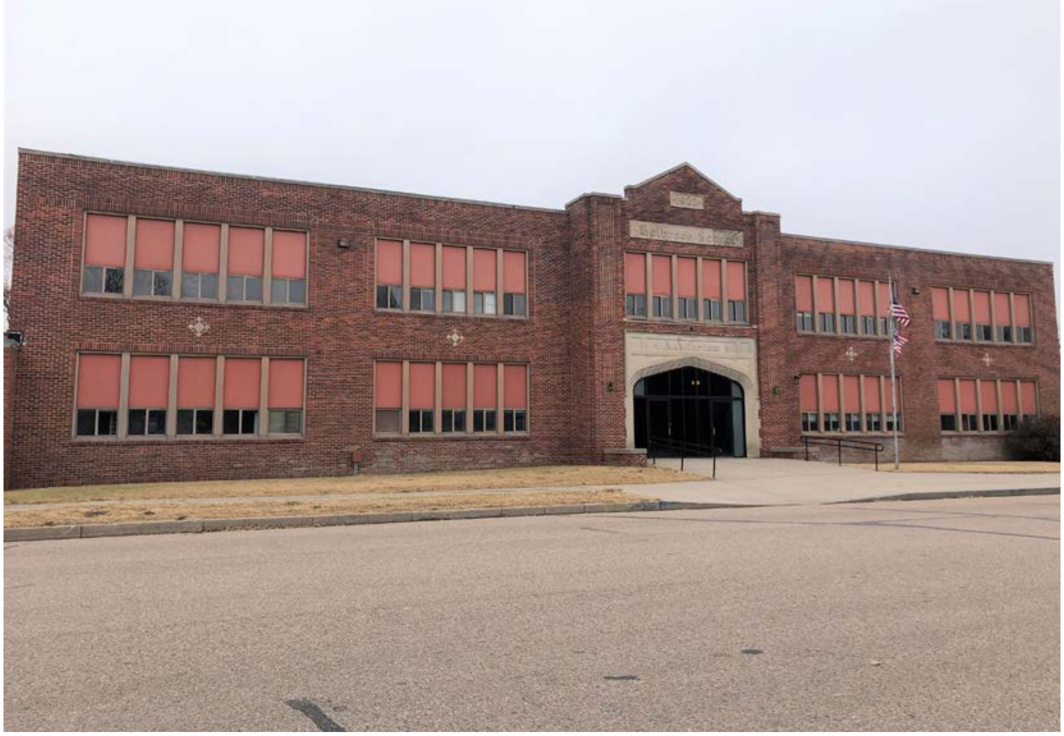

5th St
Road 420
Catalina Park
4th St
1
3rd St
Howard St
Sheridan St
Logan St
2nd St
89
Hendley



Holbrook:

Figure 3.4: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties


34
Highway 6/34
Holbrook
34
Deer Creek
1
Benson St
Swayze St
Center Ave
Randolph Ave
Meredith St
Meredith St
3
Tower St
Norwich St
Norwich St
Ontario St
Ontario St
2
Center Ave
Randolph Ave
Tower St
urlington Northern Santa Fe



①

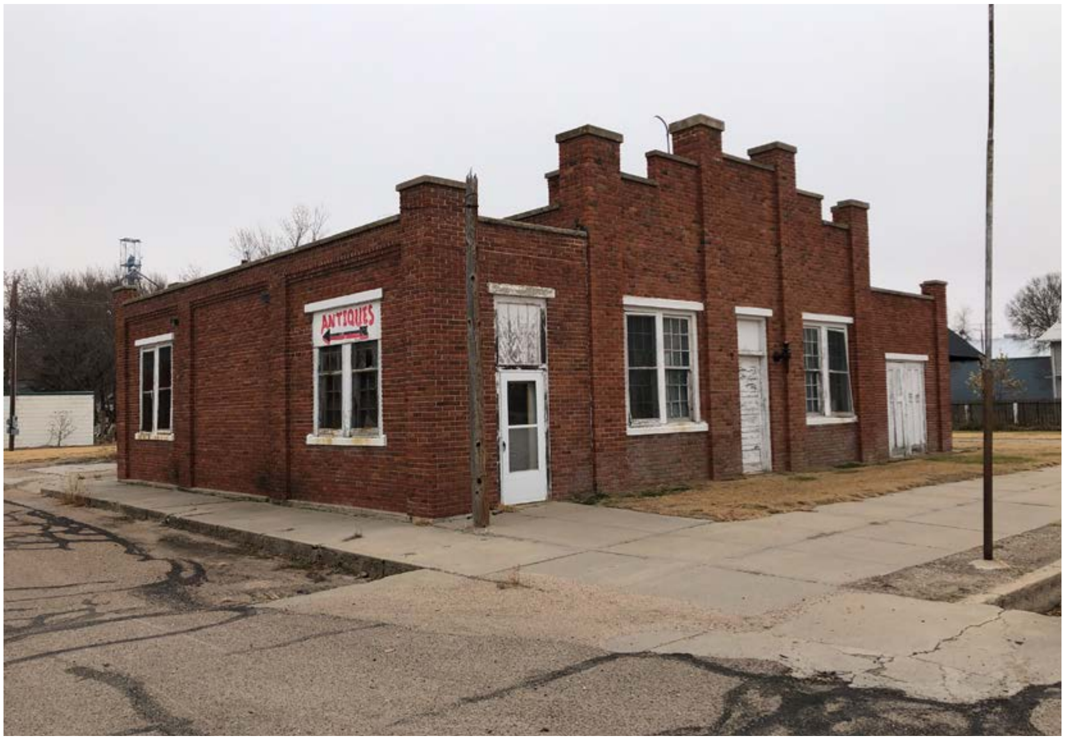
Holbrook School
FN06-008
Built:1928

This two-story brick school building with prominent Gothic-inspired entryway arch and other masonry details is potentially significant for its role in education in rural Nebraska.

②

Service Garage
FN06-013
Built: Unknown

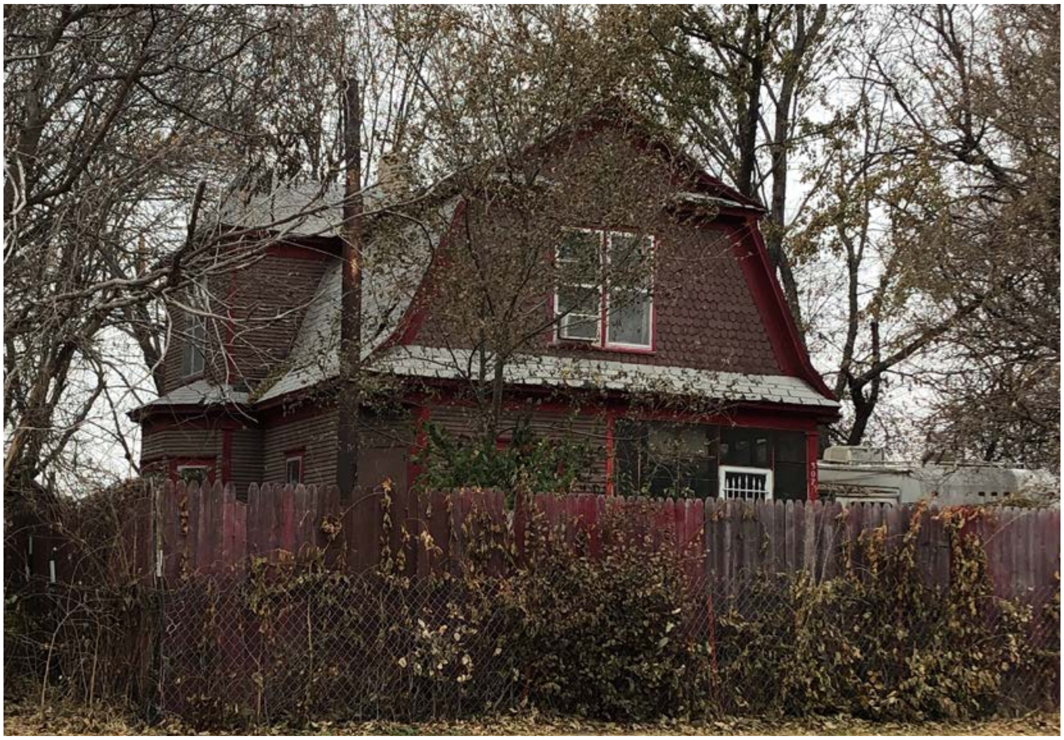
This prominent, one-story brick building was likely built as a service garage. The building is potentially significant for its association with transportation and the settlement and expansion of rural Nebraska.



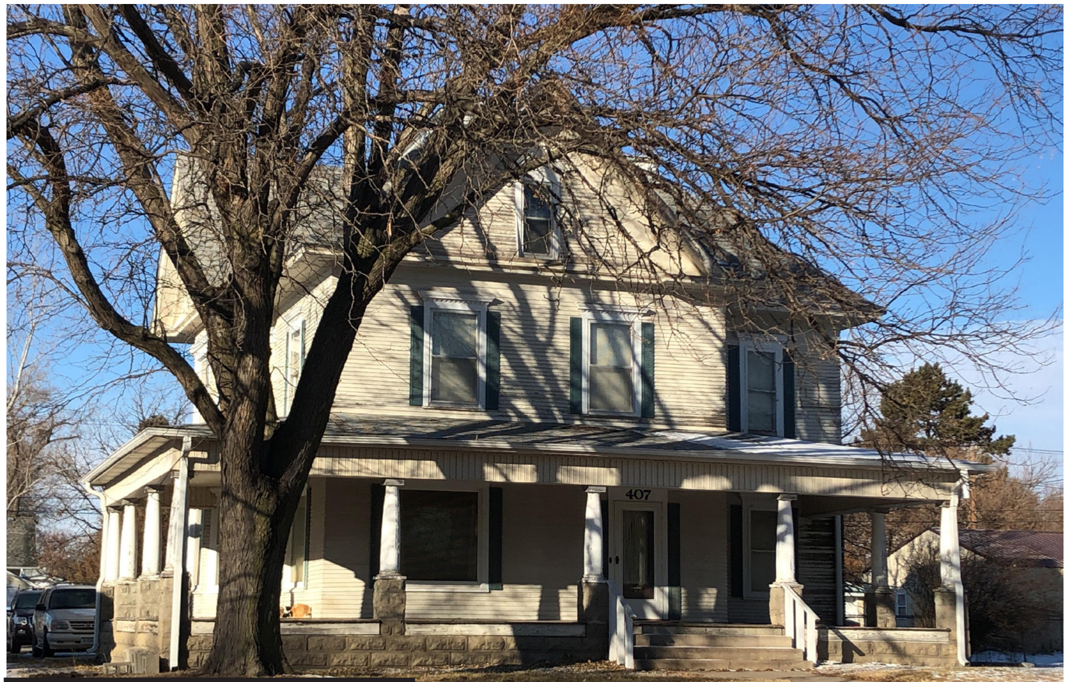
③

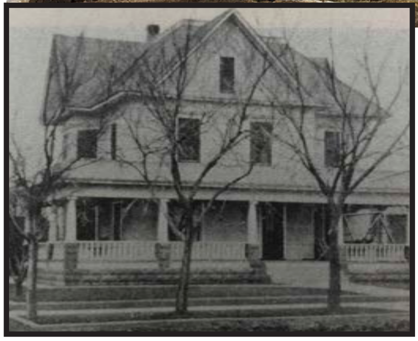
House
FN06-061
Built: ca.1900

This home is a Dutch Colonial Revival style with original features remaining intact. Additional investigation is recommended to determine eligibility.



Oxford:

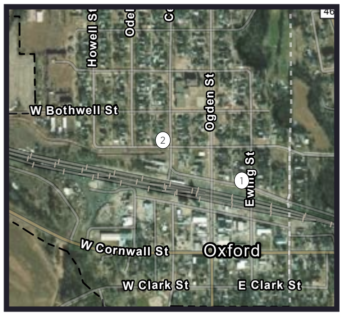


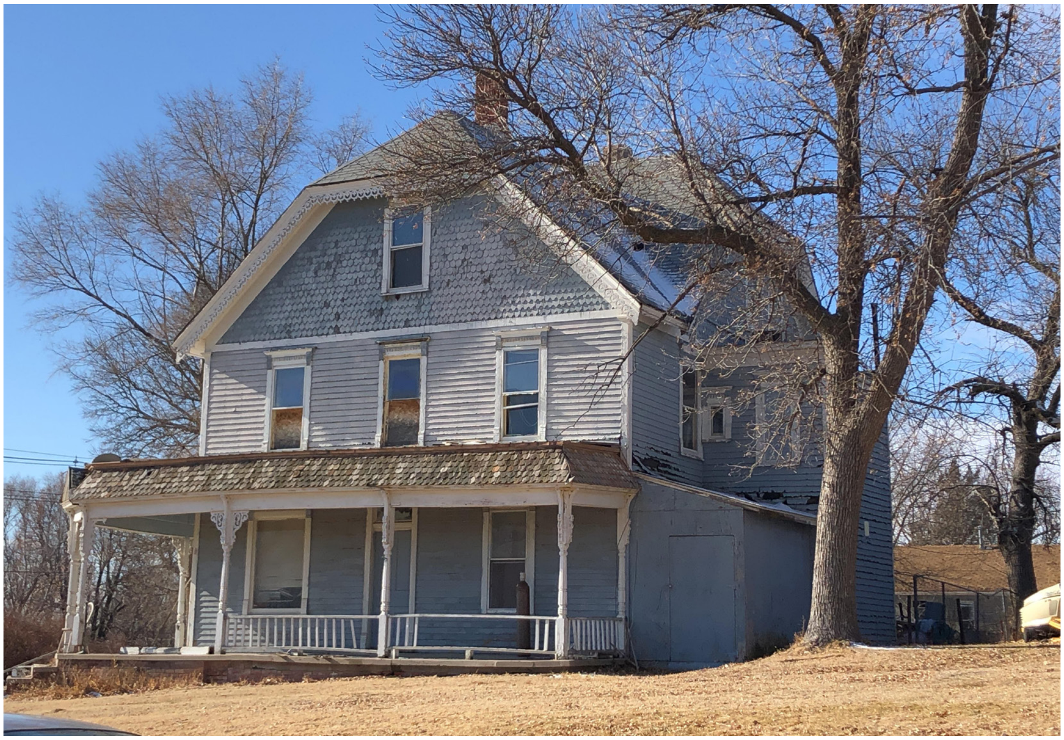


①

H.M. Pettygrove House
FN08-014
Built: 1896

Large, two-story residence with significant features such as prominent veranda, original siding and decorative window hoods with dentil detailing. Potentially significant for its architectural features as well as its association with the settlement and development of the Midwest.


Howell St
Odell
Co
46
W Bothwell St
Ogden St
2
Ewing St
1
W Cornwall St
Oxford
W Clark St
E Clark St



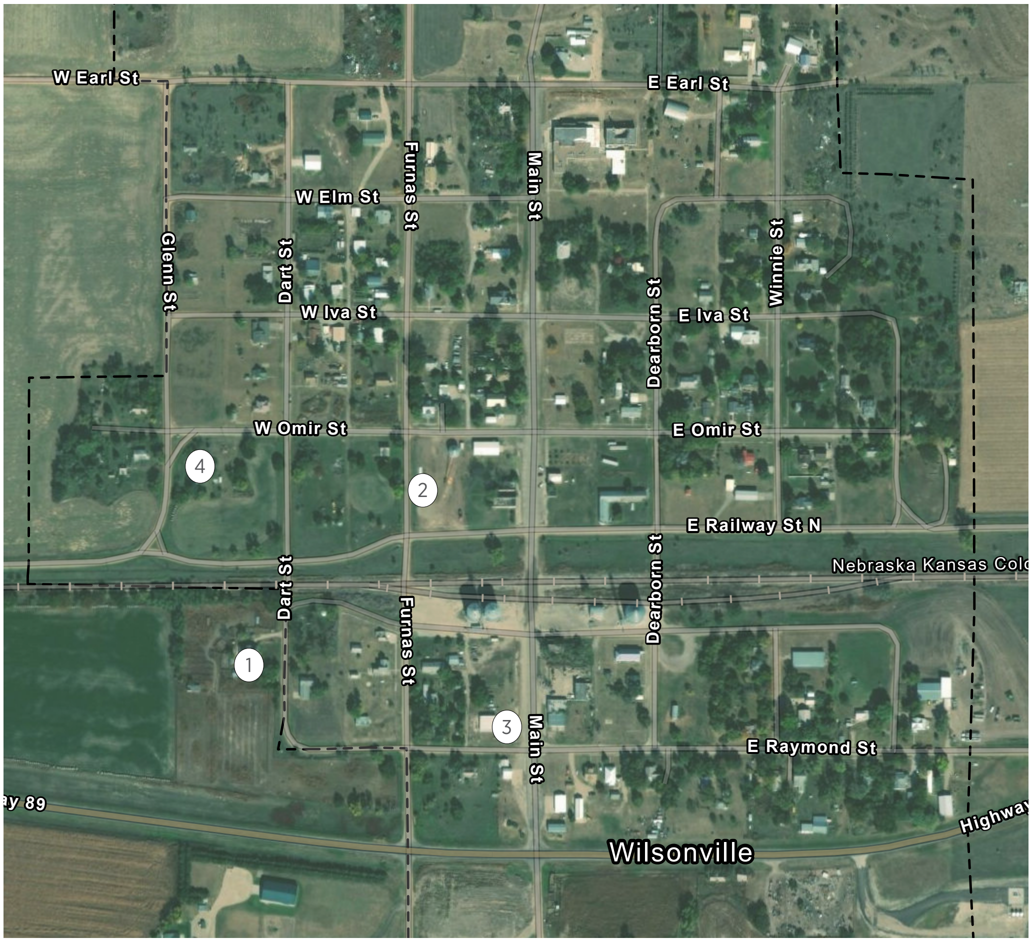
②

House
FN08-056
Built: 1910

Large, two-story residence with significant features such as clipped gables, original siding, scrollwork and intricate decorative trim. Potentially significant for its architectural features as well as its association with the growth of the Midwest.

Wilsonville:

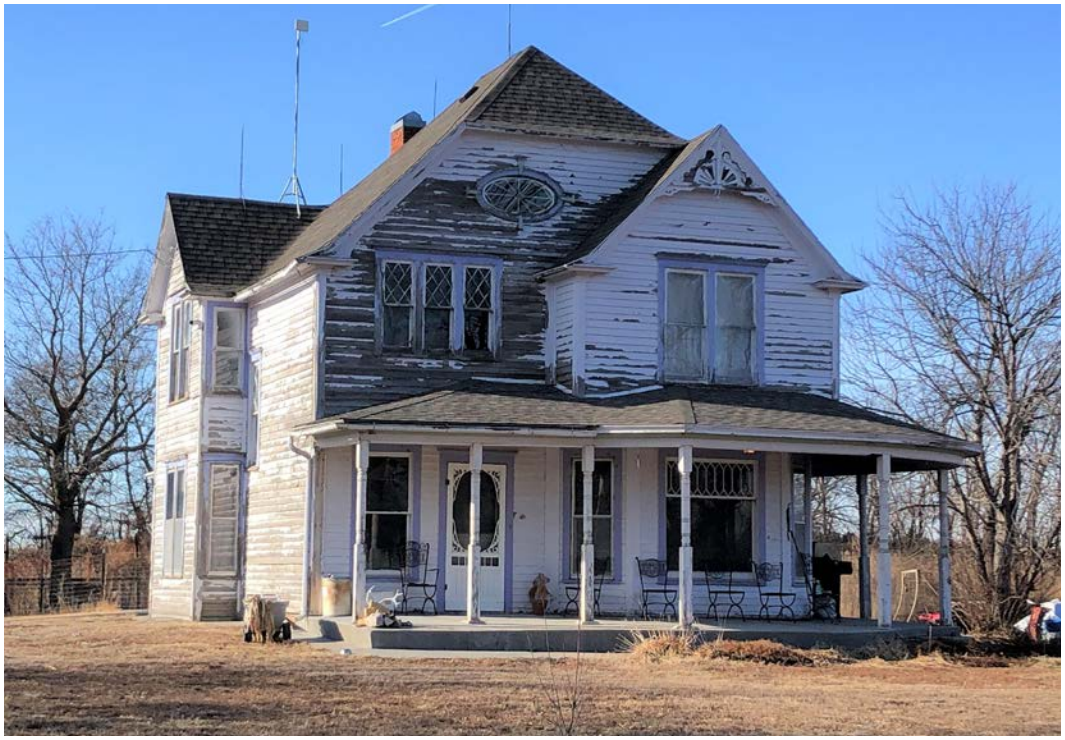
Figure 3.5: Location Map for Recommended Eligible Properties

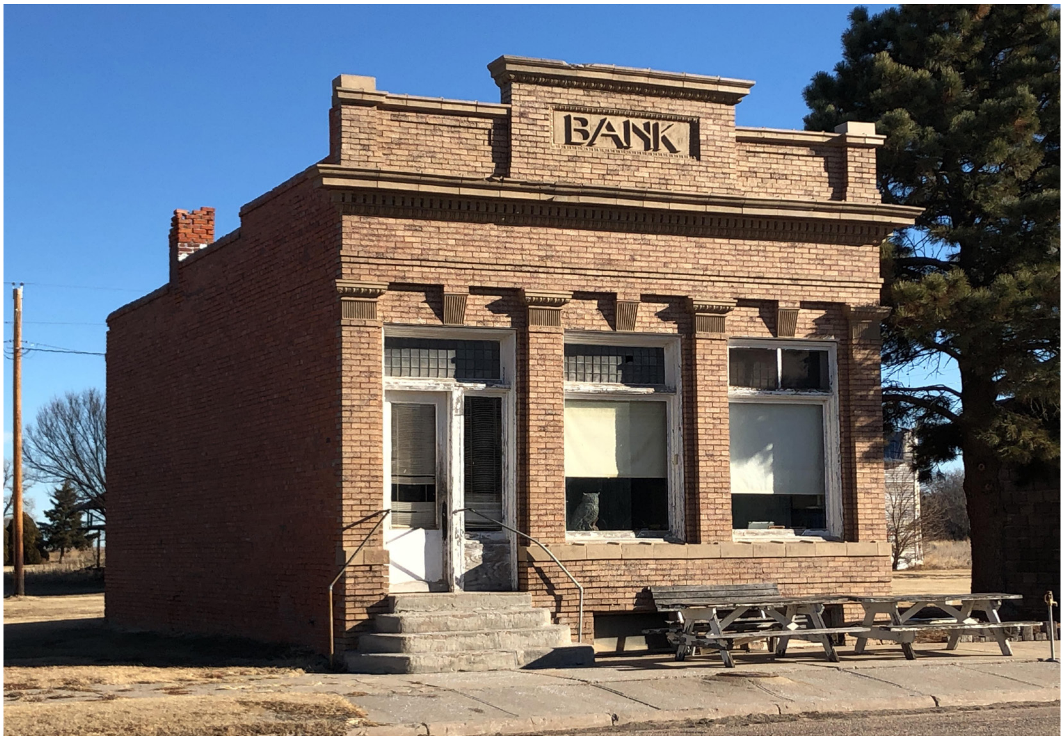

W Earl St
E Earl St
W Elm St
Furnas St
Main St
Glenn St
Dart St
W Iva St
Winnie St
E Iva St
Dearborn St
W Omir St
E Omir St
4
2
E Railway St N
Nebraska Kansas Colo
1
3
E Raymond St
y 89
Highway
Wilsonville

①

House
FN10-003
Built: 1897

This large, two-story residence retains significant features such as turned porch columns, diamond-shaped divided lights, intricate gable end decoration and original siding. It is potentially significant for its architectural features as well as its association with the growth of the Midwest.

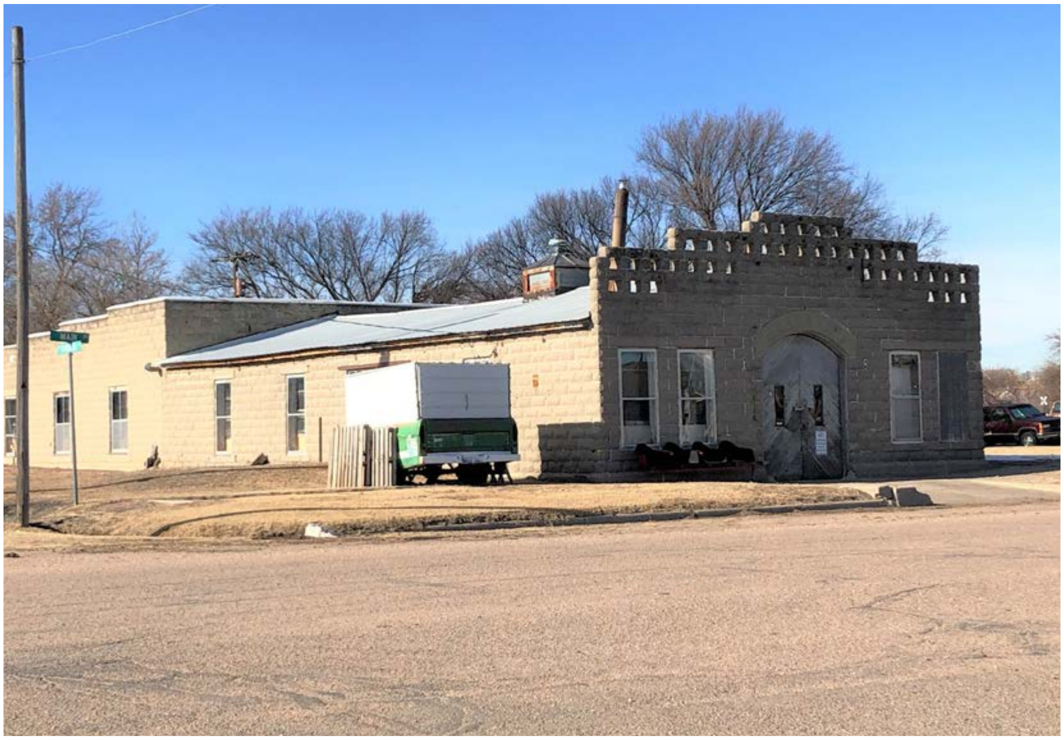




②

Bank
FN10-010
Built: ca. 1900

This highly detailed, one-story brick bank is potentially significant for its role in commerce in rural Nebraska. Architectural details include brick pilasters with Egyptian-influenced columns, original windows (with leaded glass transoms) and decorative brick and stone cornice.



③

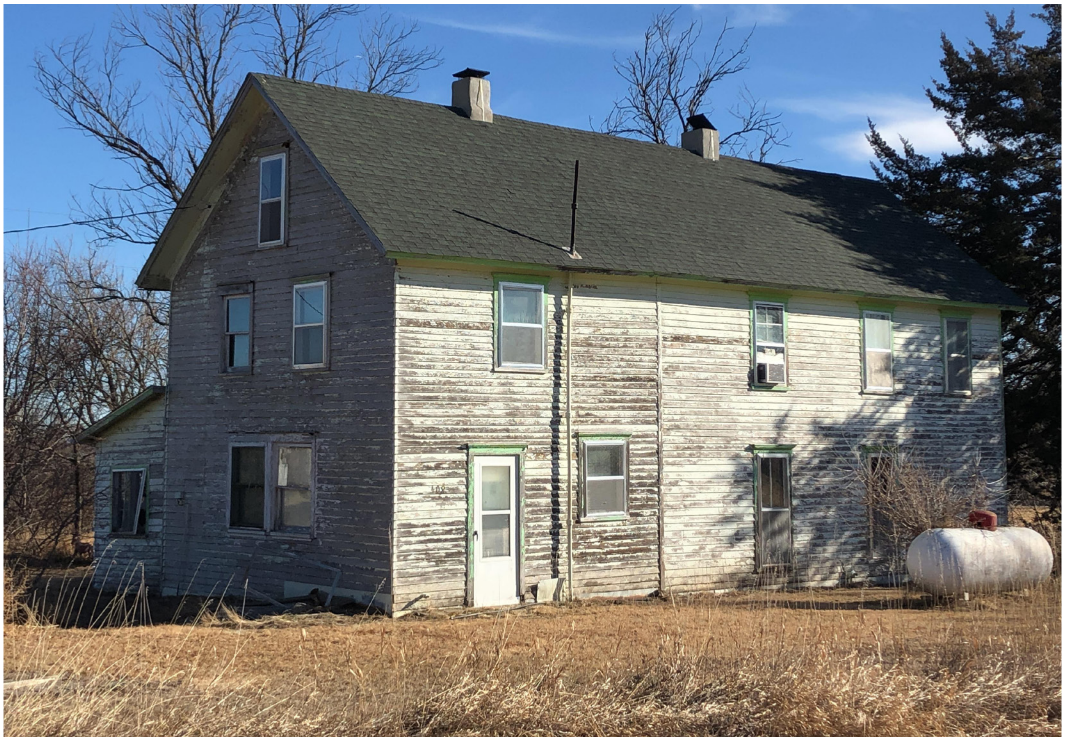
JB Andre Garage
FN10-012
Built: 1907

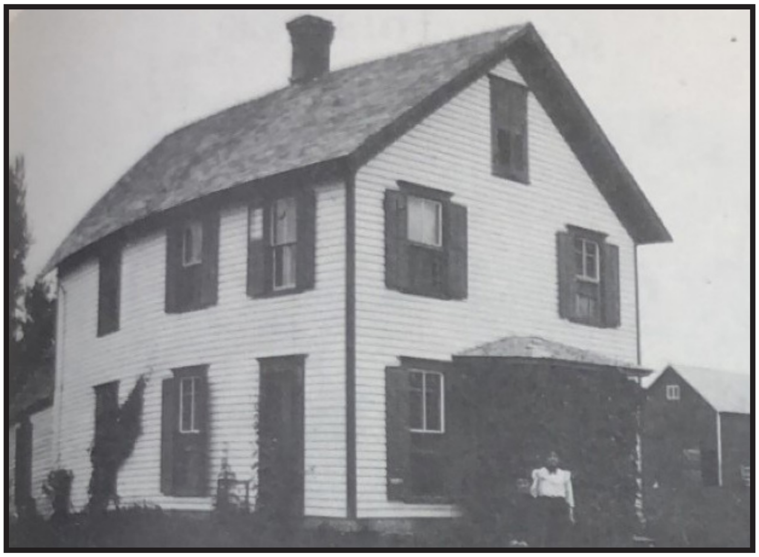
The J.B. Andre Garage was built in 1907 and is potentially significant in its role in transportation and the expansion of rural Nebraska.

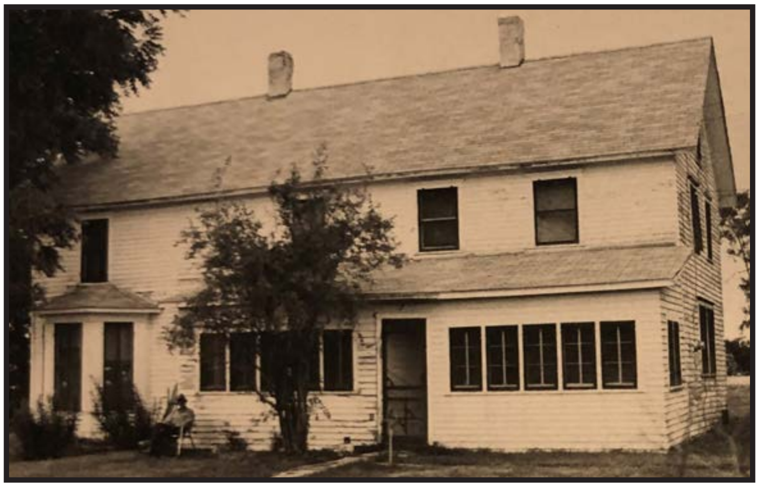
④

Valley/Schull Hotel
FN10-002
Built:1879

The Valley/Schull Hotel was built in 1879 in Wilsonville by L.M. Wilson, a town founder. The original portion of the hotel is the southern half. As a result of the 1887 railroad alignment that required moving streets the front entrance does not face a street. Unlike most other buildings in town, this building was not moved to accommodate the new alignment. More research into the role of this building in the early development of Wilsonville is needed.







HISTORIC DISTRICTS

No historic districts are recommended eligible in Furnas County. As discussed at the beginning of this chapter, integrity is a key component of eligibility for National Register. When considering integrity of a district, in addition to buildings individual meeting the integrity criteria the district as a whole must also meet those standards. While a few new infill buildings or gaps from demolitions will not automatically make a district ineligible, it does have an impact on its ability to convey its historical significance. This was the concern with many downtown districts in Furnas County.

ALMOST ELIGIBLE

The field survey included buildings between 40 and 50 years old, understanding that many of these buildings would soon be eligible for listing in the National Register. None of the resources built between 1970 and 1980 appear to be of a high enough quality of design to require review in the next ten years. Over time however, they may acquire significance as the ranch and split level homes age.

FUTURE STUDY

A series of historic topics and resource types were identified during the survey of Furnas County that could benefit from further study. The following research and survey activities have been identified to further the understanding of Furnas County's rich history for local residents and historians alike.

Intensive Research and Survey of Ethnic Architecture

Beginning in the 1870s the railroad companies and the state government began campaigns to draw in settlers to the newly formed state. Many of those campaigns were directed towards groups, many from foreign countries. Research into the settlement of Furnas County revealed concentrations of German, Scandinavian, English and Irish settlers in towns like Holbrook. The heritage and skills of various ethnic groups are often reflected in the physical buildings and early social organizations that had a prominent influence on the county's development. Towns like Oxford and Cambridge feature a number of ornately built residential buildings that are likely reflective of this trend. Intensive level research into the first settlers in Furnas County is recommended to assist in identifying resources and developing a historic context.

Intensive Research of the Impact of Flooding on the County Development

Furnas County's location in the Republican River Valley was both a blessing and a curse for the early settlers. It provided a source of lumber, power, and irrigation when needed. The rich soil also produced good crops for farmers, but numerous catastrophic floods, most notably the 1935 and 1947 floods, lead to loss of life, livestock, and property. Further research into the impact of these events and how the communities of Furnas County rebounded and rebuilt is recommended.

LOCAL PRESERVATION

There does not appear to be an active preservation organization in Furnas County. The Furnas-Gosper County Museum is located in Arapahoe, but at the time of tis report was open by appointment only. Some ideas to bolster preservation include:

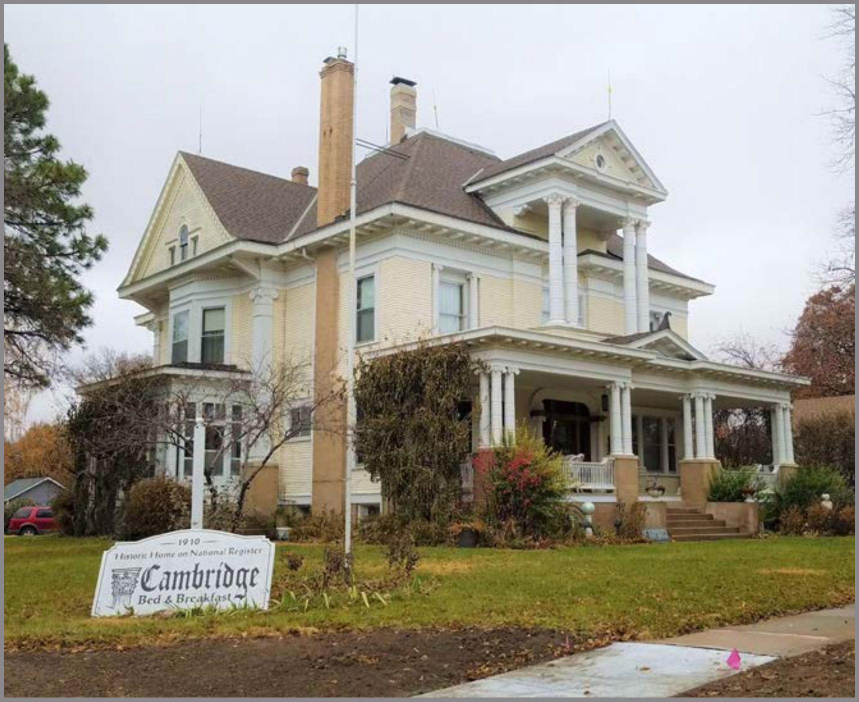
- Forming an active county preservation society to help carry out the recommendations of this plan, educate the community, and advocate for preservation.
- Start listing properties in the National Register identified as eligible in this chapter.
- Work with NeSHPO to determine whether CLG status and a local landmarks program would be a good fit for Furnas County or any of the individual cities.

While these formal channels for preservation are important to furthering local efforts, many individuals are already working to save old buildings. The call-out box below has an example of local residents purchasing and rehabilitating a building to serve a new use in the community.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

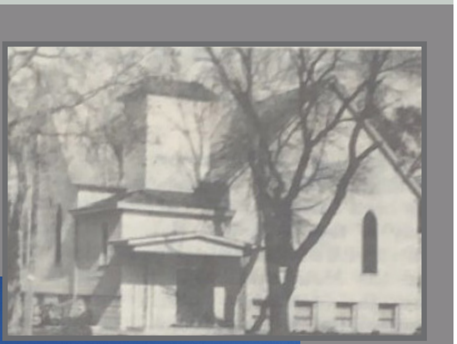
Furnas County has one property listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The W.H. Faling House, located in Cambridge, was constructed in 1909. This eclectic Neo-Classical style home employs a popular style at the turn of the 20th century. The house is significant for its architecture and contributes to a time when the West was becoming more cultured, manifesting its growth in elaborate physical buildings. The two-story home, now run as a bed and breakfast, retains a high degree of historical integrity.

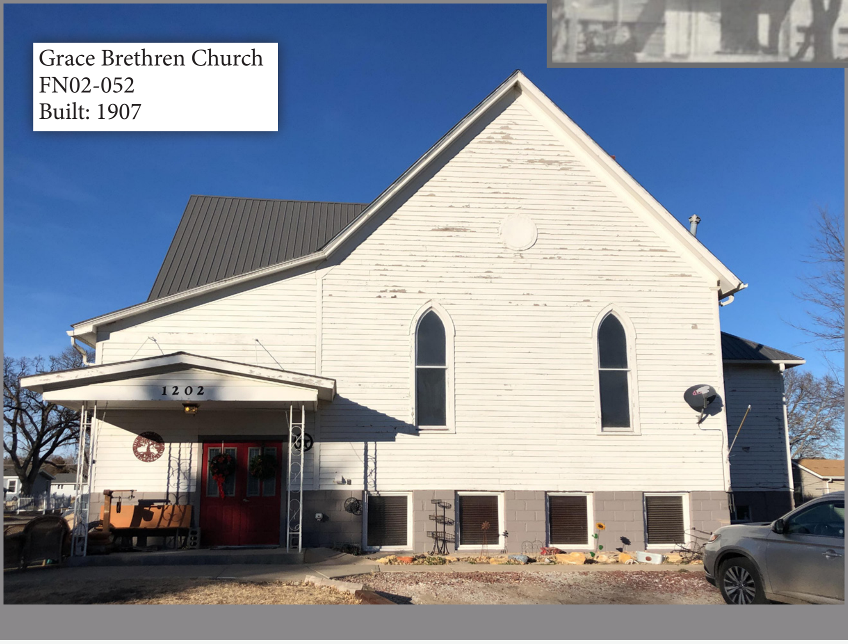
Date Listed: November 22, 1999



INDIVIDUAL BUILDING REHABILITATION

The Grace Brethren Church, now a restored short-term rental in Beaver City, was built in 1885. The original congregation members were from Somerset County, Pennsylvania and began meeting at Allan Hall. The current building was constructed in 1907. A basement was added in 1911. At an unknown date the tower above the entrance vestibule was removed. Original stained glass windows and wood siding remain. The interior sanctuary is perfectly preserved with the platform still in place.




Grace Brethren Church
FN02-052
Built: 1907

CHAPTER 4

NEBRASKA PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

The Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office is charged with promoting preservation and enhancement of Nebraska's cultural resources which include buildings, structures, objects, and sites. The National Historic Preservation Act charges all SHPO's with the following tasks:

- Conducting and maintaining a statewide historic resources survey
- Administering the National Register of Historic Places Program for the state of Nebraska
- Assisting local governments in the development of historic preservation programs and certification of qualifying governments as Certified Local Governments under the NPS program
- Providing guidance and administering the federal and state tax incentives programs, as well as the state Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) to rehab historic buildings
- Assisting federal agencies with their responsibility to identify and protect historic properties that may be affected by their work
- Providing preservation education, training, and technical assistance to individuals and groups and local, state, and federal agencies

To help manage changes that occur naturally within the state, the NeSHPO studies historic resources, records information for posterity and makes the information available to the public. They also promote preservation through grants to CLGs and preservation incentive programs. The guiding document for preservation activities is the State Historic Preservation Plan completed every 5 years with input from Nebraskans.

There are five main programs managed by the SHPO which are discussed in more detail. Additional FAQ's are included within this chapter related to each program.

- Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory
- National Register of Historic Places
- Certified Local Government
- Federal Project Review
- Historic Tax Credits

NEBRASKA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY AND INVENTORY (NEHRSI)

The Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory (NeHSRI) program is responsible for this document and other survey reports like it. By the summer of 2020 the NeHRSI program, dating back to 1961 when it was called the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, will have completed reconnaissance surveys in all 93 counties in Nebraska. In addition to reconnaissance surveys, the NeHRSI program oversees intensive level surveys and historic context reports.

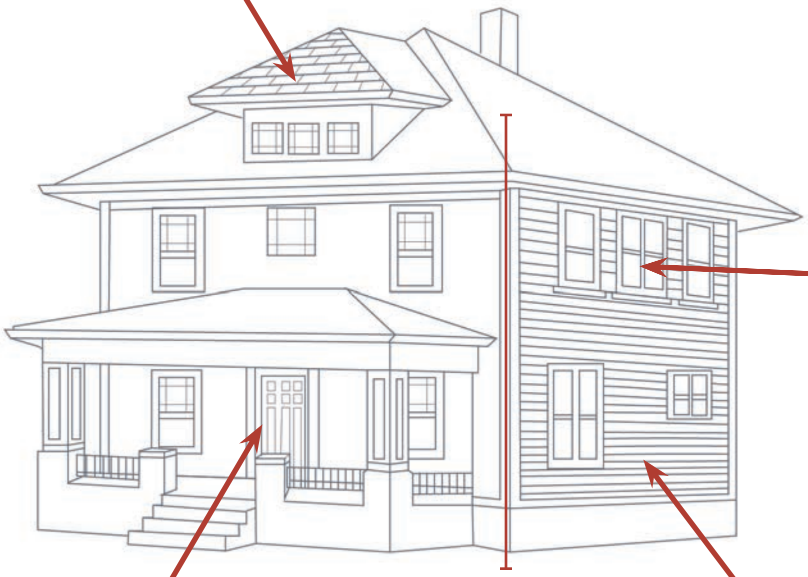
These surveys are important documents for furthering preservation in Nebraska and act as the first step in the process. Survey provides a basic understanding of all potential resources in a given area and identifies potentially eligible properties for the National Register. Certified local governments use surveys to further their local designation programs and federal and state agencies refer to the documents when determining potential negative effects.

Roof

- What material is it?
- How is it shaped?

Other Details

- Is there a name or year engraved?
- Is there a cornice?
- Does the building have a parapet?



Windows

- What material is it?
- How many panes of glass?
- How does it operate?
- What does the window surround look like?
- Are there storm windows?

Doors

- What material is it?
- How many panels are there?
- How does it operate?
- What leads to the door? A porch or veranda?

Structure

- What material is holding the building up? (wood frame, concrete block, etc)
- How tall is the building?

Exterior Walls

- What material is it?
- Are there multiple materials?
- Does it look original?

FAQ: SURVEY AND INVENTORY

What is the purpose of a survey, and how is it benefiting my community?

A historic resource survey identifies the historic resources of a county/city/town/neighborhood to help communities make more informed policy decisions, especially those pertaining to historic preservation.

Who conducts a survey?

Various members of the Nebraska State Preservation Office will conduct surveys for their programs. At times the NeSHPO will hire specialized contractors to conduct surveys. Also, Certified Local Governments (CLGs) are authorized and encouraged to conduct surveys of their respective communities.

What do surveys look for?

A geographic survey will look at buildings, structures, and even objects. A thematic survey is focused on a single type of structure (ex: bridges, movie theaters, court houses). Properties must be at least 40-years old to warrant a survey.

Will a surveyor go inside my home?

No. The only time a survey is conducted within a building would be if a property owner has requested an assessment for National Register and/or tax credit eligibility.

Will a surveyor go onto my private property?

No, surveyors will never go onto private property, unless they have been given special permission from the property owner.

How do I know that a survey is happening?

Before a county survey is conducted a public meeting that is advertised in local papers is held.

How can I learn more about the history of my home?

Check out History Nebraska's website, history.nebraska.gov/preservation, to see interactive maps with survey, National Register, and Historic Marker information. Contact the NeSHPO office to see if photographs are available, old Sanborn or Plat maps, or survey information. Be aware that records are not comprehensive, but it is always worth taking a look.

How can a preservationist tell if a property is "historic" or not?

A surveyor typically looks at roof materials, windows, doors, towers/chimneys, and distinct architectural features for clues that indicate the age of a building. A surveyor will also note details like layout, number of stories, building material(s), and brick patterns.

What does a surveyor do?

Surveyors take photographs of the exterior of buildings, map out the age and integrity requirements of each building, and take notes on distinctive features. If the survey is more intensive, a surveyor might also conduct thorough historical research and conduct interviews with knowledgeable people. Most surveyors now use electronic tablets to record this information.

Will a survey result in restrictions or maintenance requirements for my property?

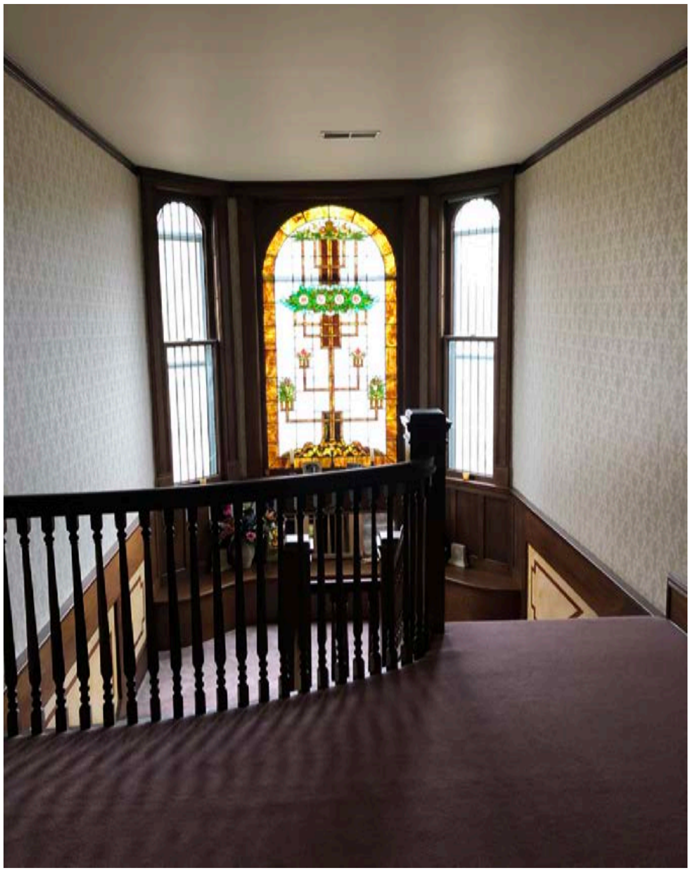
No, a survey will never infringe on your rights as a property owner.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is a nationwide list of the historic places that tell the story of people and events that form America's collective identity. This recognition program has three nominating levels—local, state, and national—meaning a listed building could be significant for its contribution to architecture or history for a local community, such as the W.H. Faling House in Cambridge, or on a statewide level like Chimney Rock which played a significant role in the development of the West.

The National Register is a federal program of the National Park Service administered within Nebraska by the SHPO. Individuals and communities can nominate properties to serve as examples of shared history. There are currently over 1,000 individual properties and districts in Nebraska ranging from homestead ranches to downtown commercial districts. The SHPO maintains an interactive map of all listed properties on their website at history.nebraska.gov. More information on eligibility for the National Register is located in Chapter 2.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED W.H. FALLING HOUSE INTERIOR



FAQ: NATIONAL REGISTER

What are the benefits of listing my property?

Financially, your property is now potentially eligible for federal and state historic tax credits that apply to rehabilitation projects. Beyond dollars and cents, your property is recognized as a significant piece of local, state, or national history, promoting community pride and a local identity– something money can't buy. Finally, effects on historic properties are taken into consideration during the planning of state and/or federally assisted projects.

If my property is listed will I still be able to make alterations, changes, additions, etc.?

The National Register does not place any restrictions on property owners. The state and the federal government have no control over listed properties. You are free to maintain or renovate your property as you see fit. However, we encourage you to check with the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office before starting projects, especially if you are interested in qualifying for a historic tax credit program. Listed properties that are demolished or have significant alterations, compromising essential historical features, can be removed from the National Register.

Is my property eligible for listing?

Eligible properties are typically at least 50 years old and have either a historic or architectural significance. Generally, age is not the only thing considered when determining significance. A property must have both cultural/historical significance and integrity to be eligible for listing. As part of the nomination process, why the property has a historical/architectural significance will need to be established.

How do I determine if my property is significant?

Properties are eligible for the National Register must be associated with one or more of the four established Criteria discussed at the beginning of Chapter 2. Historic documentation must be provided to support a claim of a property's significance. It has to go beyond being loosely associated with or having existed at the time of the historic event or person.

How do I get my property listed in the National Register?

- Fill out and submit a Preliminary Evaluation Form
  - History Nebraska staff will review and contact you regarding the eligibility of your property
- If eligible, the preparation of a National Register of Historic Places nomination form can begin
  - Download and prepare the Nomination Form
  - Instructions for completing the form can be found in National Register Bulletin 16a
  - Extensive historical research and documentation are required to sufficiently demonstrate that a property is eligible for listing in the National Register. National Register Bulletin 39: Researching a Historic Property can help.
- History Nebraska is here to help you prepare your nomination
  - Provide professional guidance on the historical and architectural aspects of the property
  - Verify the nomination is properly documented to demonstrate its significance
  - Ensure that it is prepared properly and meets the National Park Service requirements.
- Nominations are presented to the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Board
  - The Board meets three times per year: January, May, and September
    - Pay close attention to nomination deadlines for each Board meeting which are posted on the website
  - Properties within a Certified Local Government (CLG) will need to be presented to the CLGs Historic Preservation Commission before going before the State Board
- Nominations approved by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Board are then forwarded to the National Park Service for final review and listing in the National Register

If a property has been altered, can it still be listed in the National Register?

Some alterations are acceptable. As long as the property still appears much as it did during the time it is considered significant. There are seven aspects of integrity used to determine whether or not a property retains its historic integrity necessary to be eligible for listing which are discussed in Chapter 2.

Who can nominate a property?

Anyone! Property owners, members of the general public, local historical societies, public agencies, college professors and their students, special interest groups, or homeowner associations, just to name a few. You may also hire a professional consultant to complete the nomination form.

Please keep in mind that the nomination of private property requires the consent of a majority of its current property owners.

How long does it take to get a property listed in the National Register?

This depends on a number of factors, primarily who is preparing the nomination, how much time they devote to its preparation and when the nomination preparation begins. It is possible to complete the process in six months, but most nominations take a year from beginning to official listing.

Will I have to open up my property to the public?

No, there is no requirement to allow for public viewing. Many private residences and buildings are listed in the National Register – your property rights are not infringed upon by the National Register listing.

Will listing my property have a negative impact on its value?

A large number of studies have shown that properties with historic designation actually increase in value.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Certified Local Governments, commonly referred to as CLGs, is a program of the National Park Service managed at the state-level by the NeSHPO to increase local preservation activities and link local governments with the nationwide preservation network of federal, state, and local organizations. The CLG program in Nebraska currently has 8 members—Auburn, Fairbury, Lincoln, North Platte, Omaha, Plattsmouth, Red Cloud, and Sidney. By becoming a CLG, communities gain the ability to:

- Encourage suitable development through preservation ordinances.
- Landmark historic places which could be eligible for Nebraska Historic Tax Credits and/or the Valuation Incentive Program.
- Fund public outreach/educational resources and activities using annual grant funds available only to CLGs.
- Access technical assistance and training from the NeSHPO and the National Park Service.

CURRENT CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS OF MAY 2020

Auburn

Fairbury

Lincoln

North Platte

CENTRAL SUPPLY
Omaha

Plattsmouth

STATE
BANK
BLOCK
1883
Red Cloud

R
DRUGS
Pres
Sidney

FAQ: CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

What are the first steps to becoming a CLG?

Contact the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. Communities become a CLG when the NeSHPO and the National Park Service verifies that all of the requirements for certification have been met.

What are the requirements for becoming a CLG?

- Designate and then protect historic properties using a local ordinance
- Establish a historic preservation commission of at least five qualified members
- Maintain a system for the survey and inventory of local historic resources
- Encourage public participation in preservation, especially through the National Register of Historic Places
- Employ or have access to at least one professional staff to carry out the duties of the CLG

How does being a CLG benefit its community?

A CLG is eligible for competitive federal grants dedicated to preservation activities. Using these grants, a CLG can use grassroots efforts to help encourage interest in the places important to the fabric of its community.

How does the CLG grant program work?

A local government must be fully certified before it can start applying for grants to support its preservation projects. CLG grants are matching grants. Examples of match include volunteer or donated services or cash, staff and commission time, and donated personal property. The grant provides for a maximum of 60% of the project cost, while the local CLG provides at least 40% of the project cost. CLGs may apply for a sub-grant in each funding round.

What Projects Qualify for CLG grant funding?

- Hiring consultants for archeological, architectural, and historical surveys
- Preservation planning
- Preparing a National Register or local landmark nomination
- Programs for public education
- Walking/driving tours and other audio/video productions
- Staff and commission training
- Workshops, lectures, and conferences
- **What doesn't qualify for CLG grant funding?**
- Repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction, moving, or acquiring historic properties or sites
- Plans and specifications for individual, privately-owned properties
- Landscaping, lighting, or banners
- Conservation of collections and curatorial work
- Cash reserves, endowments, or revolving funds
- Fund-raising costs or other miscellaneous costs such as contingencies

What role does a CLG play in the National Register of Historic Places nomination process?

Historic preservation commissions review all proposed National Registration nominations for properties within the boundaries of the CLGs jurisdiction.

Can a CLG community lose its CLG status?

Yes. A CLG may request decertification in writing at any time. The Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office also reserves the right to decertify a CLG that does not meet the minimum requirements. The CLG is ultimately decertified by the National Park Service.

What are the training requirements for Historic Preservation commissioners and directors?

CLGs receive technical assistance and training from the Nebraska State Preservation Office. Commissioners and directors are required to attend one preservation-related training a year. You can achieve this by attending a professional, local, statewide, regional, or national conference, webinar, symposium, or hands-on learning opportunity.

Is there a population size requirement for participation in the CLG program?

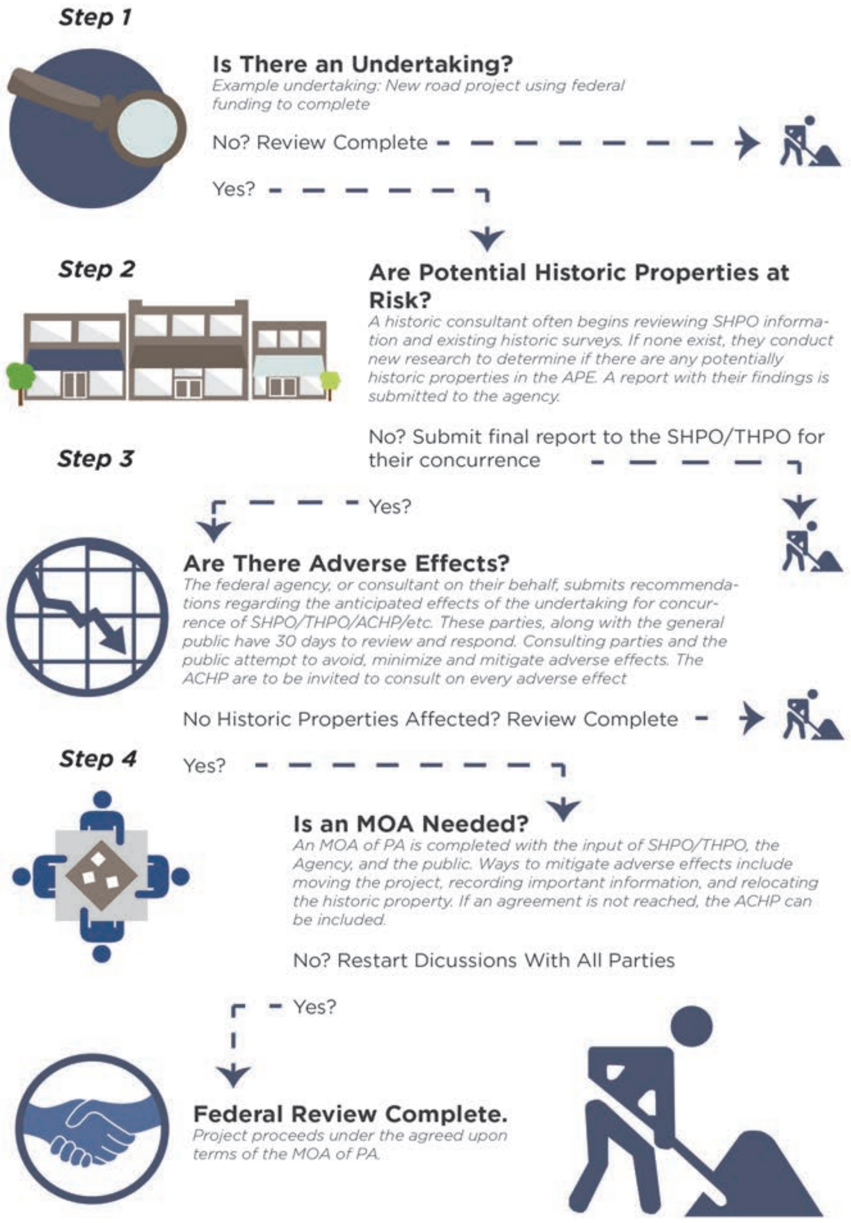
No, all are welcome.

FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW

Commonly referred to as Section 106 Review because of its enabling legislation in the National Historic Preservation Act, federal project review requires federal agencies to consider the effect of their undertakings on historic properties. They must develop and evaluate alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effect and allow the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the NeSHPO to comment on the project and its effects.

Agencies often consult with the NeSHPO early in the process to determine whether their projects could have an impact on a historic resource. One of the best tools to determine project impact is a historic survey if one has been completed in the area. From there, SHPO staff can aid in the determination of whether the project will have an adverse effect and find ways to mitigate any negative effects. If there are any effects identified, the agency must seek public input. Properties do not need to be listed in a historic register, only determined eligible. One of the most common state agencies to encounter Section 106 Review is the Nebraska Department of Transportation which receives funding through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW STEPS



Step 1

Is There an Undertaking?

Example undertaking: New road project using federal funding to complete

No? Review Complete

Yes?

Step 2

Are Potential Historic Properties at Risk?

A historic consultant often begins reviewing SHPO information and existing historic surveys. If none exist, they conduct new research to determine if there are any potentially historic properties in the APE. A report with their findings is submitted to the agency.

No? Submit final report to the SHPO/THPO for their concurrence

Yes?

Step 3

Are There Adverse Effects?

The federal agency, or consultant on their behalf, submits recommendations regarding the anticipated effects of the undertaking for concurrence of SHPO/THPO/ACHP/etc. These parties, along with the general public have 30 days to review and respond. Consulting parties and the public attempt to avoid, minimize and mitigate adverse effects. The ACHP are to be invited to consult on every adverse effect

No Historic Properties Affected? Review Complete

Yes?

Step 4

Is an MOA Needed?

An MOA of PA is completed with the input of SHPO/THPO, the Agency, and the public. Ways to mitigate adverse effects include moving the project, recording important information, and relocating the historic property. If an agreement is not reached, the ACHP can be included.

No? Restart Dicussions With All Parties

Yes?

Federal Review Complete.

Project proceeds under the agreed upon terms of the MOA of PA.

Terms to Know

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): an independent federal agency that oversees Section 106 review and issues the regulations that implement it

Adverse Effects: occurs when an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter the characteristics that qualify a property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish integrity through location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, or association

Agency: the federal government agency assisting or approving an undertaking

Area of Potential Effect (APE): the agreed upon boundary where the project could impact other sites, buildings, or structures

Community: anyone affected by or interested in the undertaking

Historic Property: potentially eligible or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) of Programmatic Agreement (PA): a document that establishes the agreed upon measures to resolve the adverse effect and the roles and responsibilities of the agency and the consulting parties

SHPO/THPO: the State Historic Preservation Office or the Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Undertaking: any activity that is federally funded, permitted, licensed, initiated by the federal government, or on federal lands

FAQ: FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW

What is Federal Project Review?

This legislation, commonly referred to as Section 106 Review, requires all qualified federal projects to take into account their effects on historic properties and to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation the opportunity to comment on these effects. These properties can be above-ground structures or below-ground archeological sites. The review process varies depending on the type of resource. It is overseen by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and takes into account recommendations from the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO), as well as public comments.

What is a historic property?

The Section 106 Review looks at properties that are 50 years or older, and are either already listed or are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

What kind of projects require a Section 106 review?

All projects that include federal funding, licensing, or permitting are required to undergo Section 106 review and compliance. These types of projects can include construction, renovation, repair, rehabilitation, ground disturbances, etc. You can check to see if a project is required to undergo a Section 106 review by asking the following questions:

- Does the project involve a federally owned/controlled property (ex: military bases, parks, forests, post offices, and courthouses)?
- Is the project receiving federal funds, grants, or loans?
- Does the project require a federal permit, license, or other approval (ex: a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit for building on wetlands or the construction of cellular towers)?

What are the steps in the review process?

There are 4 major steps to the process—Initiate review, gather information, assess effects, and explore measures to resolve adverse effects through avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. Throughout this four-step review process, the federal agency is responsible for conveying all information with "consulting parties" and the general public.

What is considered an "adverse effect" to a resource?

If a project would alter the significance and/or integrity of a historic resource to the point where it might no longer qualify for the National Register. Some of the impacts include destruction, inappropriate modifications, relocation, neglect, or the transfer/lease/sale of a historic property out of federal control without adequate preservation restrictions.

Will the discovery of an "adverse effect" completely shut down a project?

No, the federal agency is required to resolve all adverse effects in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), established consulting parties, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) if they choose to be involved. Section 106 Review does not guarantee the full protection of a historic property.

How does the public learn about Section 106 projects?

Agencies are required to notify the public, but how they publicize this information can vary. Notifications in newspapers, on television, and by radio are common methods of communication. The Federal Register posts notices about projects as well. Federal agencies will also contact local museums, historical societies, and Section 106 consultants.

How can private citizens become involved in the Section 106 Review process?

Private citizens or organizations can request to be consulting parties if the project involves historic properties in which they are directly affiliated or if they have a specialized interest. However, there is no guarantee that your request will be granted. You are also encouraged to share your views with your local SHPO or THPO.

What should you do if you find a potential archaeological site?

Notify the Nebraska State Archaeologist. See the end of this chapter for contact information.

What should you do if you find human remains?

Report the remains immediately to the county sheriff or county attorney.

HISTORIC TAX CREDITS

A number of programs exist to help fund the rehabilitation of historic buildings. The programs used and combination of funding sources depends largely on the project parameters and goals. Following is an explanation of the most common programs used to fund preservation activities, historic tax credits, along with case studies of two rehab projects in small Nebraska communities—the Palace Hotel and the Weber Brother Building.

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program (FHTC)

Most commonly known as the Federal Historic Tax Credit Program this program, established in 1976, provides a 20% federal tax credit to property owners of income producing historic buildings that undertake a substantial rehabilitation project. To qualify, a building must be individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or be considered a contributing building within a historic district. The process includes three applications—evaluation of significance (Part 1), description of rehabilitation (Part 2), and request for certification of completed work (Part 3). All work must be completed according to the Secretary of the Interiors Standards, meaning significantly historic materials, features, finishes, and spaces must be maintained if possible.

Nebraska Historic Tax Credit (NHTC)

The Nebraska State Historic Tax Credit (NHTC) was initiated in 2015 under the Nebraska Job Creation and Main Street Redevelopment Act. The NHTC provides a state tax credit of up to 20% of qualified rehabilitation expenditures. Annually, $15 million is allocated by the Nebraska Legislature on the first day of the calendar year. Individual projects are capped at $1 million. The availability of the NHTC has encouraged investment in historic resources in rural communities and urban cores throughout Nebraska. To use this program, a five part application is required, the first three of which are reviewed by the SHPO and the second two by the Nebraska Department of Revenue.

A 2015 report of the economic impacts of the Nebraska Historic Tax Credit in its first year showed a $120.66 million impact on the Nebraska economy. Projects created 1,635 full time jobs and generated $53.44 million in Nebraska wages. The gross state product went up by $69.84 million as a result and state and local taxes by $5.11 million.

DOWNTOWN BEAVER CITY

KELLEY'S SUPERMARKET

FAQ: HISTORIC TAX CREDIT

What are my first steps?

Contact the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) to learn more about the eligibility of your project. Also, check out the instructions for the Federal Historic Tax Credit, the Nebraska Historic Tax Credit, and the Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) at history.nebraska.gov or www.nps.gov. While there, check out the how-to guide on "Planning Successful Rehabilitation Projects."

What is the difference between the federal and state tax credit programs?

The rehabilitation standards and required information are the same. Both applications should be filled out. Each program has its own paperwork, however, the NHTC application is entirely online while the Federal application and VIP application must be typed, printed, and then mailed. Please reference the online comparison chart for differences in eligibility and other financial details.

Does work done on my house qualify for tax credits?

Yes and No. The Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) can be used on your personal home. However, single-family detached residences are not eligible for the Federal and State Historic Tax Credit.

What expenditures qualify for tax credits?

Most pre-approved work on the interior and exterior qualifies. Landscaping, furnishings, additions, and moveable equipment do not qualify. For more information on what qualifies, visit the IRS website.

Can I replace the windows?

It depends, the NeSHPO will assess whether or not the existing windows are either beyond repair or non-historical. If the NeSHPO determines that the windows can be replaced, the replacement windows must match the old in design, color, texture and other visual qualities. Historic windows are a valuable asset to any historic home. Most original windows are not beyond repair. The return on investment of repair is almost always more lucrative than the cost of new windows. Additionally, despite common rhetoric, historic windows can be just as energy efficient as new windows.

What happens if I make changes to my project during construction?

An amendment form must be submitted to the National Park Service and NeSHPO for review.

I am interested in participating in a tax credit project for a building that I do not yet own, can I still start the application process?

The process begins with submission of the evaluation of significance (Part 1) with the written consent of the current property owner.

Can I apply for a tax credit after completing a project?

No. An application must be submitted prior to starting work on your property.

Are the tax incentives transferable?

Yes and No. The Nebraska Historic Tax Credit can be sold to a third party of financial institution (this is potentially a great option for interested non-profits). The Federal Historic Tax Credit is not transferable. Please see the Nebraska Department of Revenue website for more details.

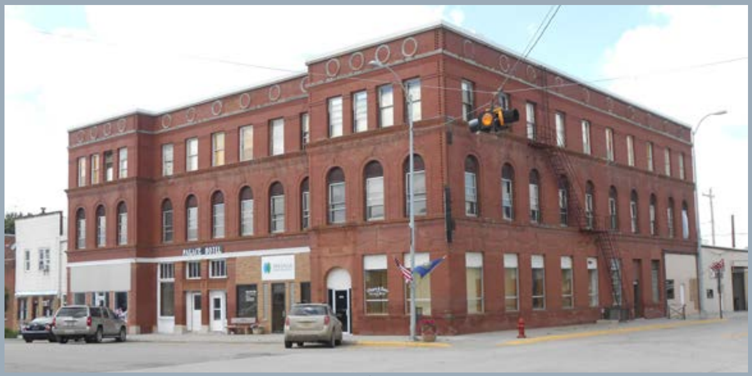
Will all work be reviewed on the project?

Yes, all work on the interior and exterior of the property will be reviewed using the Secretary of Interior Standards. Even work that does not count an eligible expenditure, will be reviewed.

CASE STUDY: PALACE HOTEL

The Palace Hotel was constructed in 1892 and was individually listed in the National Register in 1990 as the First Thurston County Courthouse. The projected included a full building rehabilitation for mixed use commercial and residential.

- Location: 400 Main St, Pender, NE
- Project Management: Local Residents
- Federal Tax Credit: $1.5 Million
- State Historic Tax Credit: $1 Million
- Valuation Incentive Program: No
- Started: 2015
- Completed: 2018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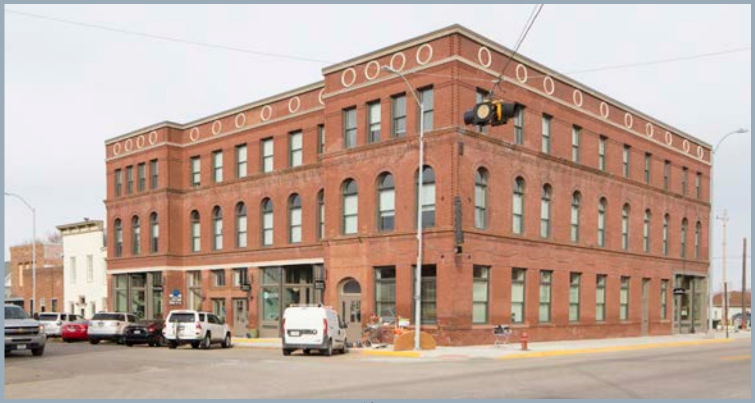
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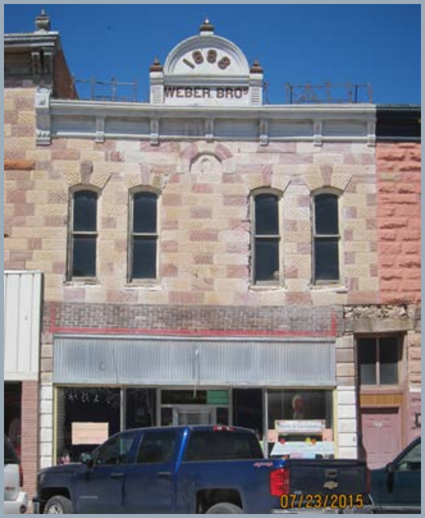
CASE STUDY: WEBER BROTHER'S BUILDING

The Weber Brother's Building was constructed in 1888 and is a contributing building in the Chadron Commercial Historic District listed in the National Register in 2007. The project included rebuilding the sandstone units, the storefront, and pressed metal parapet and cresting along the roof line to rehab the building to its original state. No interior work has been completed to date.

- Location: 225 Main Street, Chadron, NE
- Project Management: Local Residents
- Federal Tax Credit: $15,000
- State Historic Tax Credit: $15,000
- Valuation Incentive Program: Yes
- Started: 2016
- Completed: 2018



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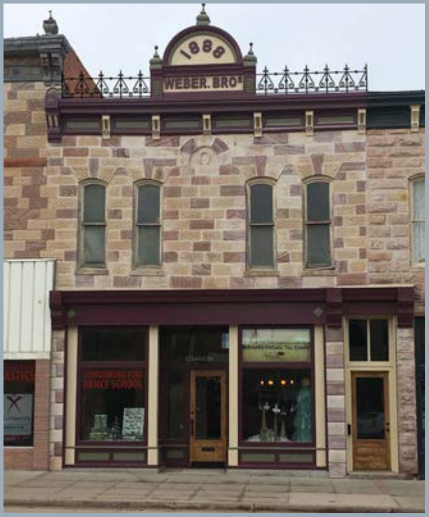

After

CRETE FACADE RESTORATION PROGRAM

To date, the City of Crete has assisted in the restoration of 29 front and side facades in Crete's downtown district. The process began in 2016 with a $30,000 Downtown Revitalization (DTR) Phase I grant to complete a downtown visioning process. At this time, the City received approval to add a portion of the downtown to the National Register of Historic Places as the Crete Downtown Historic District.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Phase II funding totaling $307,000 was awarded to implement a commercial rehabilitation program with $102,333 in matching funds by the City's LB840 Economic Development program. The City began contacting property owners in 2017 to participate in the program which provides grant funds equaling a percentage of each individual project's total cost. Each property owner provided a 20% match.

The program goals included improving the downtowns appearance, creating a sense of place, and promoting and preserving the historic character of the downtown. Priority projects included removal of the metal awnings and non-historic materials, installation of new awnings and upper story window replacement, restoring the original transom windows, and brick repair. Projects began in spring 2018 and ended in summer 2019.

OTHER PRESERVATION INCENTIVES

Valuation Incentive Program

The Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) is a long term savings plan to financially assist in rehabbing historic properties. VIP freezes your accessed property evaluation for eight years following the rehabilitation of a building. Following the eight year freeze, property taxes will increase by 25% each year for the next four years until it reaches the new accessed value. To qualify the project must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places or a have status as a local landmark through an approved local government ordinance prior to commencement of work. Similar to the federal tax credit, the VIP has a three part application process. Additionally the project must be a substantial rehabilitation which means the value of the work is at least 25% of the properties assessed value at the project's start.

Downtown Revitalization Program

The Nebraska Department of Economic Development provides assistance to counties or incorporated communities through the use of federal Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) for community and economic development projects. Several programs fall within the CDBG funding categories, one of which is Downtown Revitalization. Projects in this category involve revitalization efforts within downtown business districts including streets, sewer, and water systems, historic restoration, removal of architectural barriers, and/or loans to business for facade improvements, signage, and/or to meeting community codes.

Cities like Crete, Nebraska have used DTR funding to complete large scale facade restoration and rehabilitation in their downtowns. For more information on the Crete program see the adjacent call-out box.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Historic preservation is more than a program to preserve the physical environment, but also aids in economic development through increased tourism, providing incubator space for local businesses, supporting job growth, and a host of other benefits. Preservation also supports sustainability goals.

A primary charge of the NeSHPO is to promote these benefits through public education and outreach. The NeSHPO accomplish this through a number of public meetings, workshops, and curating content through the website and social media channels. For this survey project, meetings were held at the beginning and conclusion of the work, culminating with the development of an educational brochure and online story map.

In addition to general outreach on preservation, the NeSHPO manages the Historical Markers program which recognizes important people, places, and events significant to Nebraska History. Markers interpret:

- Events: broad patterns of history
- People: significant contributions and where they were made
- Prehistory and Archeology: what sites reveal about past peoples
- Cultural Heritage: groups that make Nebraska distinctive
- State History: significant contribution to Nebraska's state story

ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP

The NeSHPO is housed within History Nebraska led by Director and CEO Trever Jones. Current staff contacts for the Historic Preservation programs can be found at https://history.nebraska.gov/historic-preservation/contact-us and is also listed below.

General Inquiries:

History Nebraska and State Historic Preservation Office
402-471-4787

hn.hp@nebraska.gov

Program Contacts:

Review and Compliance
402-471-4773

Certified Local Government
402-471-4766

National Register of Historic Places and Historic Markers
402-471-4775

County Survey and GIS for Buildings and Structures
402-471-4770

Tax Credits
402-471-4788

Education and Events
402-471-3248

Archeology Review and Compliance and Archeology Survey
402-471-2609

APPENDIX A

LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN01-002	House	209 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-003	Storage	520 Pine St	Arapahoe
FN01-005	House	202 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-006	House	402 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-010	Heartland Partners	402 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-011	Industrial building	SW Corner 6th and Elm St	Arapahoe
FN01-014	House	411 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-015	Methodist Episcopal Church	502 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-016	House	503 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-017	TNT	SE Corner Chestnut St and Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-018	House	706 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-019	House	402 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-020	House	802 6th	Arapahoe
FN01-021	House	803 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-023	Arapahoe Public Schools	NE Corner Nebraska Ave and Walnut St	Arapahoe
FN01-024	House	905 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-025	House	805 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-026	House	911 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-027	House	502 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-028	House	510 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-035	House	SW corner 10th and Locust St	Arapahoe
FN01-036	Arapahoe Christian Church	NW corner 9th and Locust St	Arapahoe
FN01-037	House	501 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-038	House	707 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-039	Outbuilding	S Side Elm St west of Nebraska St	Arapahoe
FN01-040	House	704 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-041	House	706 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-042	House	802 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-043	House	509 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-044	House	811 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-045	House	902 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-046	House	907 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-047	House	908 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-048	House	1003 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-049	House	1012 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-050	House	701 9TH ST	Arapahoe

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN01-051	House	703 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-052	House	706 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-053	Church	912 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-054	House	901 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-055	House	907 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-056	House	909 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-057	House	911 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-058	House	661 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-059	House	1103 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-060	Stone Band Stand	508 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-061	Commercial	501 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-062	Furnas Gosper Mueseum	401 Nebraska	Arapahoe
FN01-063	Vacant Commercial	405 Nebraska	Arapahoe
FN01-064	Crawford Repair	323 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-065	Vacant Commercial	657 Main St	Arapahoe
FN01-066	House	1215 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-068	Office	503 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-069	Commercial Building	608 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-070	Arapahoe Motel	658 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-071	Auto Repair	703 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-073	House	606 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-074	House	509 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-075	House	507 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-076	House	S Side Pine St E of 4th St	Arapahoe
FN01-077	House	302 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-078	House	310 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-079	House	506 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-080		508 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-081	House	512 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-082	House	612 3RD ST	Arapahoe
FN01-083	House	412 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-084	House	506 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-085	House	508 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-086	House	510 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-087	Arapahoe Telephone Co	524 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN01-088	Commercial Building	N Side Elm bt Nebraska Ave and 7th St	Arapahoe
FN01-089	House	602 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-090	House	708 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-091	House	712 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-092	House	806 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-093	House	808 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-094	House	812 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-095	House	906 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-096	House	912 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-097	House	1002 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-098	House	1006 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-099	House	1008 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-100	House	1102 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-101	House	1106 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-102	House	1108 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-103	House	1112 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-104	House	511 WEST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-105	House	1212 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-106	House	509 12TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-107	House	1111 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-108	House	1109 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-109	House	1105 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-110	House	1009 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-111	House	1007 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-112	House	911 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-113	House	905 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-114	House	903 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-115	House	807 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-116	House	511 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-117	House	507 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-118	House	501 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-119	House	403 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-120	House	604 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-121	House	903 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-122	House	901 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-123	House	811 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-124	House	809 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-125	House	801 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-126	Auto Building	NE Corner Chestnut St and 5th St	Arapahoe
FN01-127	House	808 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-128	House	810 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-129	House	812 5TH ST	Arapahoe

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN01-130	House	902 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-131	House	906 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-132	House	910 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-133	House	406 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-134	House	410 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-135	House	412 WALNUT S T	Arapahoe
FN01-136	House	506 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-137	House	605 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-138	House	603 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-139	House	912 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-140	House	912 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-141	House	407 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-142	House	402 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-143	Church	907 Rd 724	Arapahoe
FN01-144	House	910 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-145	House	204 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-146	House	308 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-147	House	1002 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-148	House	1223 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-149	House	1216 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-150	House	1218 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-151	House	406 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-152	House	506 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-153	House	1202 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-154	House	808 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-155	House	905 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-156	House	901 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-157	House	908 CHERRY ST	Arapahoe
FN01-158	House	1004 CHERRY ST	Arapahoe
FN01-159	House	1104 CHERRY ST	Arapahoe
FN01-160	House	801 11TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-161	House	1012 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-162	House	808 CHERRY ST	Arapahoe
FN01-163	House	811 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-164	House	807 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-165	House	810 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-166	House	808 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-167	House	810 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-168	House	812 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-169	Hi	812 CHERRY ST	Arapahoe
FN01-170	House	906 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-171	House	906 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-172	House	910 9TH ST	Arapahoe

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN01-173	House	912 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-174	House	810 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-175	House	1006 9th St	Arapahoe
FN01-176	Trinity Lutheran	1005 9th St	Arapahoe
FN01-177	House	1103 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-178	House	812 MAPLE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-179	House	1108 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-181	House	810 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-182	House	812 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-183	House	902 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-184	House	904 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-185	House	906 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-186	House	910 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-187	House	702 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-188	House	662 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-189	House	1006 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-190	House	1008 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-191	House	1010 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-192	House	662 MAPLE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-193	House	1108 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-194	House	662 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-195	House	656 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-196	House	652 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-197	House	1219 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-198	Vacant House	1215 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-199	House	1209 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-200	House	402 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-201	House	502 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-202	House	504 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-203	House	506 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-204	House	508 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-205	House	512 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-206	House	512 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-207	House	602 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-208	House	606 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-209	House	658 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-210	House	660 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-211	House	810 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-212	House	910 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-213	House	1008 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-214	House	1010 VINE ST	Arapahoe

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN01-215	State of Nebraska Department of Roads	702 11TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-216	House	612 12TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-217	House	611 11TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-218	House	611 10TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-219	House	911 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-220	House	811 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-221	House	807 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-222	House	805 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-223	House	711 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-224	House	707 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-225	House	703 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-226	House	661 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-227	House	511 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-228	House	507 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-229	House	405 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-230	House	901 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-231	House	903 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-232	House	901 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-233	House	811 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-234	House	809 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-235	House	807 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-236	House	806 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-237	House	808 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-238	House	812 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-239	House	910 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-240	House	904 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-241	House	601 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-242	House	1107 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-243	House	1103 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-244	House	1101 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-245	House	1009 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-246	House	1007 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-247	House	1003 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-248	House	1001 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-249	House	911 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-250	House	907 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-251	House	905 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-252	Wenburg Funeral Home	901 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-253	House	811 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-254	House	807 8TH ST	Arapahoe

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN01-255	House	802 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-256	House	810 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-257	House	906 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-258	House	910 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-259	House	712 MAPLE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-260	House	811 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-261	House	1002 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-262	House	1006 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-263	House	1004 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-264	House	1010 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-265	House	1008 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-266	House	1012 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-267	House	1106 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-268	House	712 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-269	House	710 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-270	House	803 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-271	House	803 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-272	House	807 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-273	House	901 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-274	House	905 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-275	House	911 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-276	House	1005 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-277	House	1009 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-278	House	1011 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-279	House	704 MAPLE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-280	House	1103 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-281	House	1107 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-282	House	702 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-283	House	660 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-284	House	1106 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-285	House	1108 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-286	House	606 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-287		607 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-288	House	609 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-289	Faw's	620 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-290	Hometown Agency	422 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-291	Arapahoe Public Mirror	420 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-292	Sherry's Salon	418 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-293	United States Post Office	416 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-294	American Legion	406 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-295	Commercial	647 Main St	Arapahoe

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN01-296	House	507 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-297	House	311 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-298	House	502 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-299	House	512 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-300	Storage	SE Corner 6th and Locust St	Arapahoe
FN01-301	House	505 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-302	House	405 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-303	House	401 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-304	House	507 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-305	House	505 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-306	House	808 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-307	House	812 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-308	House	906 Locust	Arapahoe
FN01-309	House	908 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-310	House	912 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-311	House	1008 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-312	House	911 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-313	House	907 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-314	House	905 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-315	House	411 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-316	House	811 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-317	House	809 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-318	House	805 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-319	House	411 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-320	1st State Insurance	702 Nebraska	Arapahoe
FN01-321	Milligan Chiropractic	701 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-322	House	611 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-323	House	617 Nebraska	Arapahoe
FN01-324	Day & Night Services	611 Nebraska	Arapahoe
FN01-325	Cunningham's Feed	603 Nebraska	Arapahoe
FN01-326	Wagner's Supermarket	523 Nebraska	Arapahoe
FN01-327	Hemelstrand's	519 Nebraska	Arapahoe
FN01-328	Williams Bros./Cappel Chiropractic	517 Nebraska	Arapahoe
FN01-329	Law Office	513 Nebraska	Arapahoe
FN01-330	Mission Mall	511 Nebraska	Arapahoe
FN01-331	Commercial	507 Nebraska	Arapahoe
FN01-332	Crystal Theatre	503 Nebraska	Arapahoe
FN01-333	House	711 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN01-334	House	705 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-335	House	701 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-336	House	907 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-337	House	1107 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-338	House	1011 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-339	House	1007 NEBRAKSA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-340	House	1003 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-341	House	905 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-342	House	811 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-343	House	809 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-344	House	807 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-345	Commercial	503 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-346		525 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-347	Commercial	419 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-348	Saloon	417 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-349	1st Central Bank	415 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-350	Arapahoe Professional Center	411 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-351	House	704 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-352	House	710 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-353	House	412 DAVIS ST	Arapahoe
FN01-354	Shed	NW Corner Oak and 8th Sts	Arapahoe
FN01-355	House	711 PINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-356	House	709 PINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-357	House	211 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-358	House	205 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-359	House	658 OAK ST	Arapahoe
FN01-360	House	212 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-361	House	706 PINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-362	House	708 PINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-363	House	712 PINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-364	House	802 PINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-365	Storage	806 PINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-366	House	912 PINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-367	Grain Elevator	S Side 9th and Oak Sts	Arapahoe
FN01-368	Ag Building	S Side 10th and Oak Sts	Arapahoe
FN01-369	House	301 10TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-370	House	311 10TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-371	House	312 10TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-372	House	901 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-373	House	312 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-374	House	807 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-375	House	311 8TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-376	House	711 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-377	House	705 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-378	House	701 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-379	Funeral Chapel	710 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-380	House	702 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-381	House	704 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-382	House	706 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-383	House	708 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-384	House	804 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-385	House	808 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-386	House	812 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-387	House	902 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-388	House	908 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-389	House	912 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-390	House	507 11TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-391	House	501 10th	Arapahoe
FN01-392	House	403 10TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-393	House	401 11TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-394	Sheds	402 WEST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-395	House	411 WEST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-396	House	1205 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-397	House	1109 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-398	House	1107 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-399	House	612 11TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-400	House	1007 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-401	House	707 10TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-402	House	1200 CHERRY ST	Arapahoe
FN01-403	House	804 11TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-404	House	1007 CHERRY ST	Arapahoe
FN01-405	House	1000 CHERRY ST	Arapahoe
FN01-406	House	1002 CHERRY ST	Arapahoe
FN01-407	House	1006 CHERRY ST	Arapahoe
FN01-408	House	1010 CHERRY ST	Arapahoe
FN01-409	House	1102 CHERRY ST	Arapahoe

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN01-410	House	805 11TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-411	House	803 11TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-412	House	808 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-413	House	810 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-414	House	812 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-415	House	904 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-416	House	906 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-417	House	908 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-418	House	912 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-419	House	710 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-420	House	907 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-421	House	906 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-422	House	705 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-423	House	611 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-424	House	609 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-425	House	605 9TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-426	House	608 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-427	House	606 7TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-428	Retail	613 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-429	Car Dealer	602 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-430	Commercial Building	512 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-431	House	310 6TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-432	House	402 PINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-433	House	402 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-434	House	405 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-435	House	404 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-436	House	109 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-437	House	201 2ND ST	Arapahoe
FN01-438	Shed	NE Corner 2nd and Locust Sts	Arapahoe
FN01-439	Motel	NW Corner 4th and Vine Sts	Arapahoe
FN01-440	House	605 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-441	Methodist Church Parsonage	705 5TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-442	Lodge	407 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-443	House	504 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-444	House	512 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-445	House	604 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-446	House	608 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-447	House	1004 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-448	House	1006 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-449	House	1104 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-450	House	1106 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-451	House	1108 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-452	House	1213 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-453	House	301 CEDAR ST	Arapahoe
FN01-454	House	304 WALNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN01-455	House	908 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-456	House	906 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-457	House	905 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-458	House	904 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-459	House	809 4TH ST	Arapahoe
FN01-461	House	1011 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-463	House	212 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-464	House	305 VINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-465	House	207 NEBRASKA AVE	Arapahoe
FN01-466	Vacant Commercial	512 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-467	House	1010 LOCUST ST	Arapahoe
FN01-468	House	605 PINE ST	Arapahoe
FN01-469	House	408 ELM ST	Arapahoe
FN01-470	House	1008 MAIN ST	Arapahoe
FN01-471	Arapahoe Floral	516 Nebraska Ave	Arapahoe
FN01-472	Shady Rest Motel	309 CHESTNUT ST	Arapahoe
FN02-001	House	1405 S ST	Beaver City
FN02-002	House	802 12TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-003	House	921 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-005	House	821 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-006	House	809 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-007	Richard Phillips House	721 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-008	House	619 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-009	House	620 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-010	House	612 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-011	House	604 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-012	First Presbyterian	822 Q St	Beaver City
FN02-013	Post Office	417 9th St	Beaver City

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN02-014	Beaver Bar	413 9th St	Beaver City
FN02-015	Senior Center	407 9th St	Beaver City
FN02-017	Building	216 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-018	House	121 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-020	House	107 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-021	House	104 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-022	House	120 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-023	House	204 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-024	House	203 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-025	Shed	304 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-029	Coffee shop	917 O St	Beaver City
FN02-030	Library	410 10th St	Beaver City
FN02-031	Masonic Temple	416 10th St	Beaver City
FN02-032	Escher Hall	420 10th St	Beaver City
FN02-033	First Christian Church and Parsonage	SE Corner 10th and Q Sts	Beaver City
FN02-034	House	608 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-035	House	609 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-036	House	612 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-037	House	620 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-038	Furnas County Courthouse	912 R St	Beaver City
FN02-040	House	810 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-041	Beaver City High School	1002 T St	Beaver City
FN02-042	Church	NW corner 11th and P Sts	Beaver City
FN02-043	House	1015 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-044	House	1021 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-045	Church	SE corner 11th and O Sts	Beaver City
FN02-050	House	NW Corner 12th and N Sts	Beaver City
FN02-051	House	SE corner 12th and O Sts	Beaver City
FN02-052	The Sanctuary	1202 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-053	House	1208 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-054	House	1109 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-055	House	1121 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-057	House	1120 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-058	House	1119 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-059	House	1216 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-060	House	1222 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-061	House	810 S	Beaver City

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN02-063	House	810 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-064	House	519 8TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-065	House	722 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-066	BodyShop	801 O St	Beaver City
FN02-067	Building	815 O St	Beaver City
FN02-068	Commercial Building	921 O St	Beaver City
FN02-070	House	810 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-071	House	721 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-072	House	722 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-073	House	221 7TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-074	House	705 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-075	House	321 7TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-076	Episcopal Church	622 O St	Beaver City
FN02-078	House	717 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-079	House	710 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-080	House	704 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-083	House	619 7TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-084	House	709 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-086	House	604 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-087	House	605 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-088	House	612 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-089	House	604 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-090	House	614 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-092	House	321 6TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-094	House	403 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-096	House	921 3RD ST	Beaver City
FN02-099	House	320 S ST	Beaver City
FN02-100	House	203 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-101	House	712 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-102	House	702 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-103	House	520 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-104	House	404 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-105	House	703 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-106	House	709 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-107	House	715 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-108	House	321 8TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-109	House	1015 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-110	House	E side 11th St bt N and O sts	Beaver City
FN02-111	House	402 11TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-112	Friendship Church	NW corner 11th and O Sts	Beaver City
FN02-113	House	1012 O ST	Beaver City

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN02-114	Commercial Building	414 10th St	Beaver City
FN02-115	House	550 10th St	Beaver City
FN02-116	Office	SW Corner 10th and Q Sts	Beaver City
FN02-117	Commercial Building	SW Corner 10th and P Sts	Beaver City
FN02-118	Partial building	918 P St	Beaver City
FN02-119	Retail	914 P St	Beaver City
FN02-120	Commercial Building	912 P St	Beaver City
FN02-121	Commercial Building	910 P St	Beaver City
FN02-122	Office	906 P St	Beaver City
FN02-123	Commercial Building	902 P St	Beaver City
FN02-124	Lumber Building	NW Corner 9th and P Sts	Beaver City
FN02-125	Bank	401 9th St	Beaver City
FN02-126	Butcher Shop	810 O St	Beaver City
FN02-127	Shed	802 O St	Beaver City
FN02-128	Building	811 O St	Beaver City
FN02-129	Retail	901 O St	Beaver City
FN02-130	Bar	903 O St	Beaver City
FN02-131	Park	NW O and 9th St	Beaver City
FN02-132	Kelly's Supermarket	905 O St	Beaver City
FN02-133	Commercial Building	915 O St	Beaver City
FN02-134	House	1304 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-135	House	314 13TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-136	House	318 13TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-137	House	1224 O st	Beaver City
FN02-138	House	1222 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-139	Barn	E side 12th St bt N and Floyd St	Beaver City
FN02-140	House	206 13TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-141	House	1310 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-142	House	1411 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-143	House	422 11TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-144	Seventh Day Church	NE Corner P and 11th Sts	Beaver City
FN02-145	House	1116 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-146	House	1111 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-147	House	1105 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-148	House	1021 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-149	House	1009 Q ST	Beaver City

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN02-150	House	1002 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-151	House	619 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-152	House	605 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-153	House	608 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-154	House	613 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-155	Funeral Home	709 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-156	House	715 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-157	House	717 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-158	House	725 9th St	Beaver City
FN02-159	House	909 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-160	House	1009 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-161	House	1019 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-162	Garage	SW corner U St and alley behind 11th St	Beaver City
FN02-163	School Auditorium	1000 T St	Beaver City
FN02-164	Civic Center	940 T St	Beaver City
FN02-165	House	917 11TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-166	House	917 12TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-167	House	N Side S St E of 13th St	Beaver City
FN02-168	House	1308 S ST	Beaver City
FN02-169	House	1222 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-170	House	619 11TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-171	W	1105 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-172	House	1121 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-173	House	1219 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-174	House	1122 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-175	House	504 12TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-176	House	1212 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-177	House	1201 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-178	House	1121 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-179	House	1218 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-180	House	1219 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-181	House	1215 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-182	House	1215 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-183	House	1210 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-184	House	1024 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-185	House	1115 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-186	House	1122 O ST	Beaver City
FN02-187	Power Plant	71093 71091 DRIVE 427	Beaver City
FN02-188	House	719 11TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-189	House	714 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-190	House	720 10TH ST	Beaver City

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN02-191	House	815 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-192	House	820 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-193	House	1202 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-194	Furnas County Fairgrounds	1101 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-195	Shed	921 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-196	House	1202 7TH STREET	Beaver City
FN02-197	House	1022 7TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-198	House	1020 7TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-199	House	605 T ST	Beaver City
FN02-200	House	920 6TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-201	House	605 V ST	Beaver City
FN02-202	House	1015 6TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-203	House	1204 4th	Beaver City
FN02-204	House	1120 4TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-205	House	915 4TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-206	House	1121 3RD ST	Beaver City
FN02-207	House	920 3RD ST	Beaver City
FN02-208	House	304 U ST	Beaver City
FN02-209	House	311 S ST	Beaver City
FN02-210	House	721 4TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-211	House	722 4TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-212	House	719 5TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-213	House	719 6TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-214	House	603 S ST	Beaver City
FN02-215	House	607 S ST	Beaver City
FN02-216	House	720 7TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-217	House	719 8TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-218	House	803 S ST	Beaver City
FN02-219	House	722 S ST	Beaver City
FN02-220	House	706 S ST	Beaver City
FN02-221	House	620 S ST	Beaver City
FN02-222	House	312 S ST	Beaver City
FN02-223	House	304 S ST	Beaver City
FN02-224	House	721 3RD ST	Beaver City
FN02-225	House	619 4TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-226	House	405 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-227	House	411 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-228	House	617 5TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-229	House	505 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-230	House	507 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-231	House	619 6TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-232	House	607 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-233	House	611 R ST	Beaver City

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN02-234	House	620 7TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-235	House	615 8TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-236	House	806 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-237	House	709 8TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-238	House	704 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-239	House	610 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-240	House	604 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-241	House	522 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-242	House	512 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-243	House	504 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-244	House	422 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-245	House	412 R ST	Beaver City
FN02-246	House	705 4TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-247	House	503 3RD ST	Beaver City
FN02-248	House	421 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-249	House	603 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-250	House	514 8TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-251	House	804 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-252	House	609 8TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-253	House	718 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-254	House	710 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-255	House	704 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-256	House	622 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-257	House	616 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-258	House	608 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-259	House	615 6TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-260	House	520 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-261	House	510 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-262	Evangelical Wesleyan Church	601 5TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-263	House	422 Q	Beaver City
FN02-264	House	416 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-265	House	321 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-266	House	711 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-267	House	721 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-268	Garage	809 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-269	House	814 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-270	House	808 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-271	House	507 8TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-272	House	716 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-273	House	622 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-274	House	610 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-275	House	503 6TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-276	House	315 6TH ST	Beaver City

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN02-277	House	305 6TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-278	House	207 6TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-279	House	722 M ST	Beaver City
FN02-280	House	714 M ST	Beaver City
FN02-281	House	704 M ST	Beaver City
FN02-282	House	203 7TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-283	House	608 M ST	Beaver City
FN02-284	House	601 M	Beaver City
FN02-285	House	205 6TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-286	House	114 6TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-287	House	121 7TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-288	House	705 M ST	Beaver City
FN02-289	House	715 M ST	Beaver City
FN02-290	House	119 8TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-291	House	809 M ST	Beaver City
FN02-292	House	110 8TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-293	House	810 M ST	Beaver City
FN02-294	House	804 M ST	Beaver City
FN02-295	House	803 M ST	Beaver City
FN02-296	House	1019 M ST	Beaver City
FN02-297	House	1022 M ST	Beaver City
FN02-298	House	103 11TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-299	House	1020 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-300	Snack Shop	818 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-301	House	814 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-302	House	708 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-303	House	704 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-304	House	622 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-305	Faith Community Church	203 6TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-306	House	525 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-307	House	621 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-308	House	707 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-309	House	721 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-310	Beaver City Plaza	210 8TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-311	Beaver City Manor	901 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-312	House	110 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-313	House	116 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-314	House	122 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-315	House	204 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-316	House	210 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-317	House	211 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-318	House	209 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-319	House	110 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-320	House	121 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-321	City Hall	303 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-322	Auto Repair	110 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-323	Shed	108 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-324	House	106 9TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-325	House	804 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-326	House	720 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-327	House	710 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-328	House	704 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-329	House	305 7TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-330	House	608 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-331	Auto Shop	209 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-332	House	205 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-333	House	212 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-334	Shed	216 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-335	Storage Building	306 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-336	House	314 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-337	House	603 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-338	House	609 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-339	House	619 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-340	House	612 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-341	House	604 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN02-342	Beaver Valley Animal Hospital	404 Floyd St	Beaver City
FN02-343	House	920 7TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-344	Lumber Shed	1102 M ST	Beaver City
FN02-345	House	1104 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-346	House	406 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-347	House	406 S ST	Beaver City
FN02-348	House	407 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-349	Retail	921 O St	Beaver City
FN02-350	Shed	1116 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-351	House	717 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-352	House	712 10TH ST	Beaver City
FN02-353	House	803 N ST	Beaver City
FN02-354	House	615 Q ST	Beaver City
FN02-355	House	707 P ST	Beaver City
FN02-356	Farmhouse	42792 HIGHWAY 89	Beaver City
FN02-357	House	1102 FLOYD ST	Beaver City
FN03-002	House	1022 FURNAS AVE	Cambridge

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN03-003	Residence	902 FURNAS ST	Cambridge
FN03-004	Residence	904 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-005	Residence	1120 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-006	Residence	1012 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-007	Residence	822 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-008	House	626 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-009	House	616 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-010	Residence	502 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-011	Residence	602 Park St	Cambridge
FN03-012	House	409 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-013	Former Motel?	408 Park St	Cambridge
FN03-014	House	409 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-015	Residence	504 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-016	House	1004 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-018	Residence	610 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-019	Residence	1004 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-020	High School	1003 Nelson St	Cambridge
FN03-021	Residence	616 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-023	House	911 NORTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-024	House	422 DOLAN AVE	Cambridge
FN03-025	Residence	504 DOLAN AVE	Cambridge
FN03-026	Residence	503 DOLAN ST	Cambridge
FN03-027	House	510 DOLAN AVE	Cambridge
FN03-028	House	804 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-029	Houses	814 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-030	House	818 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-031	House	809 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-032	House	715 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-033	Residence	804 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-034	House	622 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-035	House	622 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-038	House	714 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-039	House	710 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-040	House	504 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-043	House	504 NAKOMA ST	Cambridge
FN03-045	House	206 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-046	Residence	504 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-047	House	507 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-049	Residence	522 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-051	Cambridge Bed and Breakfast	606 PARKER ST	Cambridge

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN03-052	House	521 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-053	House	622 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-054	Trinity Methodist Church	510 Nelson	Cambridge
FN03-055	House	704 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-057	Commercial Building	401 Nasby St	Cambridge
FN03-058	Commercial	411 Nasby St	Cambridge
FN03-059	Commercial Building	618 Penn St	Cambridge
FN03-060	Commercial	401 NASBY St	Cambridge
FN03-061	Town Talk	606 Patterson St	Cambridge
FN03-062	Cambridge Rotary	604 Patterson St	Cambridge
FN03-063	Coffee Shop	624 Patterson St	Cambridge
FN03-064	Pinpoint	611 Patterson St	Cambridge
FN03-069	House	504 PATTERSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-071	House	212 PAXTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-072	Commercial Building	602 PAXTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-073	IOOF Building	308 Nelson St	Cambridge
FN03-074	Commercial Center	304 Nelson	Cambridge
FN03-075	Parkside Manor	206 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-076	House	206 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-078	House	107 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-080	Commercial	540 Paxton St	Cambridge
FN03-084	First National Bank	321 Nelson St	Cambridge
FN03-086	House	807 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-087	House	810 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-088	Residence	1022 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-091	House	815 DOLAN ST	Cambridge
FN03-092	House	804 DOLAN ST	Cambridge
FN03-093	House	705 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-094	House	722 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-095	House	714 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-096	General Store	714 Patterson St	Cambridge
FN03-099	Residence	1110 NASBY COURT	Cambridge
FN03-100	Commercial Building	210 Hwy 34	Cambridge
FN03-103	House	715 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-104	House	722 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-105	Cambridge Museum	620 Penn St	Cambridge

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN03-106	Library	621 Penn St	Cambridge
FN03-107	Cambridge Supermarket	421 Nelson St	Cambridge
FN03-108	Commercial Building	405 Nelson	Cambridge
FN03-109	Northwestern Mutual	413 Nelson	Cambridge
FN03-110	Nebraska DNR	622 Patterson	Cambridge
FN03-111	James John & Son Building	702 Patterson St	Cambridge
FN03-112	Gary Thompson Agency	319 Nelson St	Cambridge
FN03-113	Commercial Building	317 Nelson St	Cambridge
FN03-114	Napa Auto Parts	315 Nelson St	Cambridge
FN03-115	First State Bank	309 Nelson	Cambridge
FN03-116	Cappel Chiropractic	307 Nelson St	Cambridge
FN03-117	Eisenhart Law Office	301 Nelson St	Cambridge
FN03-118	House	608 PAYNE ST	Cambridge
FN03-119	House	207 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-120	House	611 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-121	House	610 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-122	House	616 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-123	House	712 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-124	House	722 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-125	House	716 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-126	House	715 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-127	House	819 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-128	Residence	615 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-129	House	621 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-130	Residence	715 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-131	Residence	721 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-132	Residence	615 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-133	Residence	621 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-134	House	816 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-135	Residence	620 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-136	Residence	609 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-137	Residence	615 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-138	Residence	907 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-139	Residence	911 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-140	Residence	917 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-141	Residence	921 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN03-142	Residence	1005 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-143	Residence	1011 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-144	Residence	1013 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-145	Residence	1010 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-146	Residence	1004 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-147	Residence	922 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-148	Residence	912 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-149	Residence	904 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-150	Residence	822 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-151	Residence	816 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-152	Residence	808 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-153	Residence	603 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-154	Residence	603 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-155	Residence	614 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-157	House	709 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-158	House	706 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-159	House	916 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-160	Residence	609 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-161	The Saving Place	920 Pacific St	Cambridge
FN03-162	707 Nemaha	707 NEMAHA ST	Cambridge
FN03-163	House	1010 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-164	House	1016 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-165	House	1022 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-166	House	1104 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-167	House	1103 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-168	House	603 NEOSHA ST	Cambridge
FN03-169	House	1022 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-170	House	1016 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-171	House	1011 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-172	House	919 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-173	House	513 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-174	House	911 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-175	House	521 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-176	House	511 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-177	House	409 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-178	House	415 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-179	House	503 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-180	House	505 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-181	House	520 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-182	House	811 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-183	House	521 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-184	House	721 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-185	House	715 PARKER ST	Cambridge

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN03-186	House	709 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-187	House	514 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-188	House	509 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-189	First Congregational Church	515 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-190	House	615 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-191	House	609 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-192	House	521 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-193	House	519 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-194	Multitenant Commercial	307 NASBY St	Cambridge
FN03-195	House	720 PAXTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-196	Commercial Building	710 Paxton St	Cambridge
FN03-197	House	703 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-198	House	1005 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-199	House	515 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-200	Pinpoint	610 Paxton St	Cambridge
FN03-201	Commercial	606 Paxton St	Cambridge
FN03-202	Bernie Jones Automotive	620 Paxton St	Cambridge
FN03-203	Farm	72152 ROAD 410	Cambridge
FN03-204	Farm	N Side Hwy 34 east of Harvest St	Cambridge
FN03-205	Farm	N Side Hwy 34 west of Rd 412	Cambridge
FN03-206	Residence	819 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-207	Residence	811 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-208	Residence	805 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-209	Residence	415 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-210	Residence	305 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-211	Residence	311 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-212	Residence	317 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-213	Residence	321 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-214	Amy's Salon and Spa	618 Patterson	Cambridge
FN03-215	Lockenour Mortuary	604 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-216	House	504 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-217	Residence	1222 JOHNSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-218	House	414 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-219	Residence	1216 JOHNSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-220	House	822 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-221	Residence	1212 JOHNSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-222	Residence	1210 JOHNSON ST	Cambridge

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN03-223	House	812 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-224	Residence	1204 JOHNSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-225	House	808 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-226	Residence	1018 FURNAS AVE	Cambridge
FN03-227	House	503 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-228	Residence	510 BUTLER DR	Cambridge
FN03-229	House	717 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-230	Cambridge Memorial Hospital	1305 U.S. 6	Cambridge
FN03-231	House	721 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-232	Residence	1315 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-233	Residence	1305 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-234	House	715 PATTERSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-235	Residence	1207 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-236	Residence	1116 Nasby St	Cambridge
FN03-237	Youth Center	822 Patterson St	Cambridge
FN03-238	Calvary Baptist	804 Patterson St	Cambridge
FN03-239	Residence	420 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-240	Patterson Law Office	620 Patterson	Cambridge
FN03-241	Residence	416 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-242	Blooms	616 Patterson St	Cambridge
FN03-243	Commercial	610 Patterson St	Cambridge
FN03-244	Commercial	608 Patterson St	Cambridge
FN03-245	Cambridge Senior Center	602 Patterson St	Cambridge
FN03-246	Residence	417 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-247	Residence	419 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-248	Residence	914 NORTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-249	House	1012 MOUSEL AVE	Cambridge
FN03-250	Residence	505 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-251	House	1229 JOHNSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-252	Residence	914 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-253	House	1223 JOHNSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-254	Residence	522 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-255	House	1219 JOHNSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-256	Residence	514 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-257	House	1211 JOHNSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-258	Residence	504 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-259	House	1209 JOHNSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-260	Residence	424 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN03-261	House	1207 JOHNSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-262	Residence	416 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-263	Residence	410 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-264	House	1205 JOHNSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-265	Residence	409 DOLAN ST	Cambridge
FN03-266	Residence	415 DOLAN ST	Cambridge
FN03-267	House	1110 FURNAS AVE	Cambridge
FN03-268	Residence	712 NORTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-269	House	914 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-270	house	1208 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-271	Residence	505 DOLAN ST	Cambridge
FN03-272	House	1220 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-273		1224 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-274	Residence	621 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-275	Residence	622 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-276	House	1315 BUTLER DRIVE	Cambridge
FN03-277	Residence	509 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-278	House	40877 W NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-279	Residence	621 Norton	Cambridge
FN03-280	House	616 BUTLER DRIVE	Cambridge
FN03-281	Residence	615-621 NORTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-282	Residence	510 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-283	Vacant Medical Office	SW corner Hwy 34 and Nasby St	Cambridge
FN03-284	House	1405 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-285	House	1401 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-286	Housr	1309 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-287	House	1301 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-288	House	1205 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-289	House	1201 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-290	House	815 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-291	House	915 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-292	House	1016 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-293	House	1022 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-294	Barn	1019 Nasby St	Cambridge
FN03-295	House	1112 NASBY COURT	Cambridge
FN03-296	House	515 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-297	House	1015 NORTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-298	House	1021 NORTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-299	House	417 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-300	House	407 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-301	House	405 PARK AVE	Cambridge

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN03-302	House	408 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-303	Garage	409 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-304	House	414 Flannery	Cambridge
FN03-305	House	420 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-306	House	424 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-307	House	510 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-308	House	920 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-309	House	521 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-310	House	821 NORTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-311	House	815 NORTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-312	House	816 NORTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-313	House	419 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-314	House	411 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-315	House	404 DOLAN AVE	Cambridge
FN03-316	House	408 DOLAN AVE	Cambridge
FN03-317	House	414 DOLAN AVE	Cambridge
FN03-318	House	810 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-319	House	522 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-320	House	516 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-321	House	512 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-322	House	508 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-323	House	422 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-324	House	622 NORTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-325	House	614 NORTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-326	House	501 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-327	House	516 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-328	House	1121 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-329	House	1117 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-330	House	1111 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-331	House	311 NEVILLE ST	Cambridge
FN03-332	House	107 PATTERSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-333	House	103 PATTERSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-334	House	102 PAXTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-335	House	106 PAXTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-336	House	110 PAXTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-337	House	305 NEVILLE ST	Cambridge
FN03-338	Hpuse	210 PAXTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-339	House	210 PATTERSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-340	House	211 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-341	House	207 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-342	House	109 PENN ST	Cambridge

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN03-343	House	922 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-344	House	1021 NEOSHA ST	Cambridge
FN03-345	House	1021 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-346	House	1019 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-347	House	1015 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-348	House	1011 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-349	House	1003 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-350	House	921 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-351	House	915 Park	Cambridge
FN03-352	House	1021 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-353	Friendship Food Pantry	1012 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-354	House	1015 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-355	House	821 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-356	House	812 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-357	House	1015 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-358	House	1021 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-359	House	710 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-360	House	622 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-361	House	610 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-362	House	1021 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-363	House	1015 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-364	House	1009 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-365	House	604 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-366	House	821 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-367	House	609 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-368	House	816 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-369	House	811 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-370	House	820 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-371	House	909 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-372	House	903 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-373	House	918 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-374	House	1014 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-375	House	905 NIOBRARA ST	Cambridge
FN03-376	House	815 NIOBRARA ST	Cambridge
FN03-377	House	1111 DOLAN AVE	Cambridge
FN03-378	House	1021 DOLAN AVE	Cambridge
FN03-379	House	909 DOLAN AVE	Cambridge
FN03-380	House	903 DOLAN AVE	Cambridge
FN03-381	House	820 DOLAN ST	Cambridge
FN03-382	House	715 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-383	House	709 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-384	House	716 NELSON ST	Cambridge

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN03-385	House	615 DOLAN ST	Cambridge
FN03-386	House	103 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-387	House	508 NAKOMA ST	Cambridge
FN03-388	House	512 NAKOMA ST	Cambridge
FN03-389	House	108 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-390	House	113 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-391	House	521 PAYNE ST	Cambridge
FN03-392	House	517 PAYNE ST	Cambridge
FN03-393	House	204 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-394	House	210 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-395	House	516 PAXTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-396	House	512 PAXTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-397	Faw Motors	520 Patterson St	Cambridge
FN03-398	House	500 PATTERSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-399	House	516 PATTERSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-400	House	507 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-401	House	506 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-402	House	510 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-403	House	514 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-404	House	819 FLANNERY ST	Cambridge
FN03-405	House	804 FLANNERY ST	Cambridge
FN03-406	House	1003 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-407	House	910 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-408	House	912 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-409	House	1003 NEMAHA	Cambridge
FN03-410	House	1009 NEOSHA ST	Cambridge
FN03-411	House	1121 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-412	House	1121 NIOBRARA ST	Cambridge
FN03-413	House	1121 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-414	House	1111 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-415	House	1015 NEOSHA ST	Cambridge
FN03-416	House	1122 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-417	House	1112 PACIFIC ST	Cambridge
FN03-418	House	207 PAXTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-419	House	201 PAXTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-420	House	205 PAXTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-421	House	208 PAXTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-422	House	112 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-423	House	102 PENN ST	Cambridge
FN03-424	Kruger Welding	509 Patterson	Cambridge

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN03-425	Residence	916 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-426	Residence	913 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-427	Residence	903 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-428	Residence	915 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-429	Residence	921 FLANNERY AVE	Cambridge
FN03-430	Residence	1003 NEOSHA ST	Cambridge
FN03-431	Residence	1009 NIOBRARA ST	Cambridge
FN03-432	Residence	1122 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-433	Residence	1112 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-434	Residence	1105 NEOSHA ST	Cambridge
FN03-435	Residence	1022 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-436	Residence	1016 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-437	Residence	1004 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-438	Residence	922 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-439	Residence	915 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-440	Residence	804 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-441	Residence	722 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-442	Residence	718 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-443	Residence	1010 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-444	Residence	611 FLANNERY ST	Cambridge
FN03-445	Residence	921 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-446	Residence	620 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-447	Residence	822 NELSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-448	Residence	816 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-449	Residence	819 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-450	Residence	819 NORTH ST	Cambridge
FN03-451	Residence	915 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-452	Residence	1022 SHOLE AVE	Cambridge
FN03-453	Residence	821 NIOBRARA ST	Cambridge
FN03-454	Residence	805 NIOBRARA ST	Cambridge
FN03-455	Residence	715 NEOSHA ST	Cambridge
FN03-456	Residence	921 DOLAN AVE	Cambridge
FN03-457	Residence	914 DOLAN ST	Cambridge
FN03-458	Residence	814 DOLAN ST	Cambridge
FN03-459	Residence	724 DOLAN ST	Cambridge
FN03-460	Residence	718 DOLAN ST	Cambridge
FN03-461	Residence	803 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN03-462	House	615 NEMAHA ST	Cambridge
FN03-463	House	109 PAYNE ST	Cambridge
FN03-464	House	511 NEVILLE ST	Cambridge
FN03-465	House	508 PAXTON ST	Cambridge

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN03-466	House	819 NEVADA ST	Cambridge
FN03-467	House	511 PARKER ST	Cambridge
FN03-468	House	206 PAYNE ST	Cambridge
FN03-469	House	102 NEVILLE ST	Cambridge
FN03-470	Barn	W Side Alley bt Nasby and Nelson St	Cambridge
FN03-471	House	604 PARK AVE	Cambridge
FN03-472	House	814 FLANNERY ST	Cambridge
FN03-473	House	205 PATTERSON ST	Cambridge
FN03-474	House	610 NORTON ST	Cambridge
FN03-475	Cambridge Lanes	601 Patterson ST	Cambridge
FN03-476	Residence	703 NASBY ST	Cambridge
FN04-001	ROW marker	NW Corner Main and Railway Sts	Edison
FN04-003	School Auditorium	SE Corner Curtis and 2nd Sts	Edison
FN04-004	House	303 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-005	Christian Church	309 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-006	House	403 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-007	House	407 OXFORD ST	Edison
FN04-008	House	108 1ST ST	Edison
FN04-010	House	307 OXFORD ST	Edison
FN04-011	House	309 OXFORD ST	Edison
FN04-012	Log Home	202 3RD ST	Edison
FN04-014	House	207 S MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-015	Park Building	204 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-016	Commercial Building	305 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-017	Commercial Building	304 1ST ST	Edison
FN04-018	Community center	401 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-021	House	407 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-022	House	203 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-023	House	403 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-024	House	410 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-026	House	502 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-027	NAPA	313 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-028	House	209 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-029	House	106 3RD ST	Edison
FN04-030	House	98 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-031	House	102 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-032	House	106 CURTIS ST	Edison

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN04-033	House	110 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-034	House	110 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-035	House	95 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-036	House	92 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-037	House	302 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-038	House	306 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-039	House	312 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-040	House	402 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-041	House	307 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-042	House	305 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-043	House	209 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-044	House	107 CURTIS ST	Edison
FN04-045	House	108 OXFORD ST	Edison
FN04-046	House	108 3RD ST	Edison
FN04-047	House	208 OXFORD ST	Edison
FN04-048	House	111 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-049	Post Office	310 OXFORD ST	Edison
FN04-050	House	405 OXFORD ST	Edison
FN04-051	House	202 1ST ST	Edison
FN04-052	House	305 OXFORD ST	Edison
FN04-053	House	202 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-054	House	209 OXFORD ST	Edison
FN04-055	House	109 OXFORD ST	Edison
FN04-056	House	105 OXFORD ST	Edison
FN04-057	House	101 OXFORD ST	Edison
FN04-058	House	SE Corner Main and South Sts	Edison
FN04-059	Holiness Fellow Church	102 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-060	House	202 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-061	House	209 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-062	Edison Cafe	309 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-063	First Central Bank	311 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-064	Commercial Building	407 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-065	Commercial Building	409 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-066	Shed	N Side Oxford and S Railway Sts	Edison
FN04-067	Grain Elevators	SW Corner Main and S Railway Sts	Edison
FN04-068	House	413 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-069	House	409 ARAPAHOE	Edison
FN04-070	House	307 ARPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-071	House	303 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-072	Shed	301 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-073	House	201 SMITH ST	Edison
FN04-074	House	107 SMITH ST	Edison
FN04-075	House	97 SMITH ST	Edison
FN04-076	House	204 SMITH ST	Edison
FN04-077	House	504 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-078	House	510 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-079	House	42980 ROAD 721	Edison
FN04-080	House	509 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-081	House	507 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-082	House	505 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-083	House	407 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-084	House	207 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-085	House	109 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-086	House	105 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-087	House	101 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-088	House	305 SOUTH ST	Edison
FN04-089	House	106 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-090	House	110 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-091	House	202 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-092	House	204 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-093	House	309 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-094	House	309 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-095	House	307 1st	Edison
FN04-096	Body Shop	407 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-097	House	406 ARAPAHOE ST	Edison
FN04-098	Shed	311 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-099	Commercial Building	307-309 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-100	House	211 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-101	House	205 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-102	House	303 3RD ST	Edison
FN04-103	House	109 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-104	House	101 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-105	House	97 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-106	House	112 2ND ST	Edison
FN04-107	House	208 MAIN ST	Edison
FN04-108	Shed	209 SMITH ST	Edison
FN04-109	Schoolhouse	417 MAIN ST	Edison
FN05-003	United Methodist Church	312 SHERIDAN ST	Hendley
FN05-004	House	202 3RD ST	Hendley
FN05-005	House	212 SHERIDAN ST	Hendley

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN05-006	House	208 SHERIDAN ST	Hendley
FN05-008	House	304 HOWARD ST	Hendley
FN05-009	Shop	SE Corner Howard and 5th Sts	Hendley
FN05-010	House	NW Corner Sheridan and 5th Sts	Hendley
FN05-011	House	312 LOGAN ST	Hendley
FN05-012	Zion Lutheran Church	311 LOGAN ST	Hendley
FN05-013	Shed	215 GRANT ST	Hendley
FN05-014	House	103 SHERIDAN ST	Hendley
FN05-015	House	111 SHERIDAN ST	Hendley
FN05-016	House	302 SHERIDAN ST	Hendley
FN05-017	House	307 SHERIDAN ST	Hendley
FN05-018	House	304 SHERIDAN ST	Hendley
FN05-019	House	414 GRANT ST	Hendley
FN05-020	House	100 4TH ST	Hendley
FN05-021	House	402 HOWARD ST	Hendley
FN05-022	House	306 HOWARD ST	Hendley
FN05-023	House	101 2ND ST	Hendley
FN05-024	House	100 3RD ST	Hendley
FN05-025	Shed	309 HOWARD ST	Hendley
FN05-026	House	311 HOWARD ST	Hendley
FN05-027	Farm	71167 ROAD 420	Hendley
FN05-028	District 99 School	NE Corner Grant and 5th Sts	Hendley
FN05-029	House	407 5TH ST	Hendley
FN05-030	House	NW Corner Road 420 and 5th St	Hendley
FN05-031	Shed	219 GRANT ST	Hendley
FN05-032	General Store	221-223 GRANT ST	Hendley
FN06-002	House	401 SWAYZE ST	Holbrook
FN06-003	House	311 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-004	House	303 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-005	Vacant House	407 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-006	House	413 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-007	House	415 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-008	Holbrook School	420 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-009	Commercial	319 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-010	Commercial Building	304 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-011	Commercial Building	230 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-012	Commercial	209 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-013	Service Garage	140 Center Ave	Holbrook

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN06-014	House	206 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-015	First Baptist Church	212 Randolph Ave	Holbrook
FN06-016	House	211 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-017	House	303 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-018	House	312 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-019	Church	401 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-020	House	412 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-021	House	420 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-022	House	608 MEREDITH ST	Holbrook
FN06-023	House	609 MEREDITH ST	Holbrook
FN06-024	House	615 MEREDITH ST	Holbrook
FN06-025	House	627 MEREDITH ST	Holbrook
FN06-027	House	609 NORWICH ST	Holbrook
FN06-028	House	418 BENSON ST	Holbrook
FN06-030	House	210 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-031	House	625 ONTARIO ST	Holbrook
FN06-033	Andrews Feed	419 Hwy 34	Holbrook
FN06-034	House	312 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-035	House	606 MEREDITH ST	Holbrook
FN06-036	House	612 MEREDITH ST	Holbrook
FN06-037	House	614 MEREDITH ST	Holbrook
FN06-038	House	615 Meredith	Holbrook
FN06-039	House	626 MEREDITH ST	Holbrook
FN06-040	House	316 TOWER ST	Holbrook
FN06-041	House	619 MEREDITH ST	Holbrook
FN06-042	house	617 MEREDITH ST	Holbrook
FN06-043	House	605 MEREDITH ST	Holbrook
FN06-044	House	608 NORWICH ST	Holbrook
FN06-045	House	620 NORWICH ST	Holbrook
FN06-046	House	624 NORWICH ST	Holbrook
FN06-047	House	627 Norwich St	Holbrook
FN06-048	House	615 ONTARIO ST	Holbrook
FN06-049	House	611 ONTARIO ST	Holbrook
FN06-050	House	607 ONTARIO ST	Holbrook
FN06-051	603 Ontario	603 ONTERIO ST	Holbrook
FN06-052	House	202 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN06-053	House	306 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-054	House	402 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-055	House	408 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-056	House	416 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-057	House	421 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-058	House	419 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-059	House	411 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-060	House	311 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-061	House	307 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-062	House	301 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-063	House	205 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-064	House	114 Randolph Ave	Holbrook
FN06-065	House	113 Randolph Ave	Holbrook
FN06-066	House	111 Randolph Ave	Holbrook
FN06-067	House	103 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-068	House	109 RANDOLPH AVE	Holbrook
FN06-069	House	101 Randolph	Holbrook
FN06-070	Storage	210 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-071	Post office	220 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-072	Garden Pach Shack	240 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-073	House	306 CENTER AVE	Holbrook
FN06-074	Commercial Building	310 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-075	House	106 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-076	House	402 ONTARIO ST	Holbrook
FN06-077	House	401 Ontario	Holbrook
FN06-078	House	203 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-079	House	205 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-080	House	207 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-081	House	211 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-082	House	301 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-083	House	307 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-084	House	405 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-085	House	411 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN06-086	Burtons Bend	N Side Hwy 34 west of Putnam Ave	Holbrook
FN06-087	House	420 SWAYZE ST	Holbrook
FN06-088	House	416 SWAYZE ST	Holbrook
FN06-089	House	412 SWAYZE ST	Holbrook
FN06-090	House	411 Swayze St	Holbrook
FN06-091	House	311 SWAYZE ST	Holbrook
FN06-092	House	306 Swayze	Holbrook
FN06-093	House	303 NORWICH ST	Holbrook
FN06-094	House	302 NORWICH ST	Holbrook
FN06-095	House	120 Swayze St	Holbrook
FN06-096	Vacant House	204 SWAYZE ST	Holbrook
FN06-097	House	207 SWAYZE ST	Holbrook
FN06-098	House	209 BENSON ST	Holbrook
FN06-099	House	401 BENSON ST	Holbrook
FN06-100	House	413 BENSON ST	Holbrook
FN06-101	House	417 BENSON ST	Holbrook
FN06-102	House	417 BENSON ST	Holbrook
FN06-103	House	615 NORWICH ST	Holbrook
FN06-104	House	613 NORWICH ST	Holbrook
FN06-105	Vacant House	623 NORWICH ST	Holbrook
FN06-106	House	617 NORWICH ST	Holbrook
FN06-107	House	605 NORWICH ST	Holbrook
FN06-108	House	NE Corner Norwich St and Randolph Ave	Holbrook
FN06-109	House	411 CENTER AVE	Holbrook
FN06-110	House	407 CENTER AVE	Holbrook
FN06-111	House	403 CENTER AVE	Holbrook
FN06-112	House	405 CENTER AVE	Holbrook
FN06-113	Commercial	311 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-114	Commercial	301 NORWICH ST	Holbrook
FN06-115	Vacant Commercial	219 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-116	Vacant Commercial	217 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-117	Vacant Commercial	215 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-118	Vacant Commercial	213 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-119	Vacant Commercial	211 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-120	Vacant Commercial	207 Center	Holbrook
FN06-121	Vacant Commercial	205 Center	Holbrook
FN06-122	1st State Bank	119 Center Ave	Holbrook
FN06-123	House	112 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN06-124	House	206 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-125	House	208 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-126	House	302 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-127	House	402 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-128	House	406 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-129	House	412 PUTMAN AVE	Holbrook
FN06-130	Vacant House	418 Putnam	Holbrook
FN06-131	House	415 SWAYZE ST	Holbrook
FN06-132	House	407 SWAYZE ST	Holbrook
FN06-133	House	309 SWAYZE ST	Holbrook
FN06-134	House	305 SWAYZE ST	Holbrook
FN06-135	House	301 SWAYZE ST	Holbrook
FN06-136	Vacant Storage	102 Swayze St	Holbrook
FN06-137	House	211 SWAYZE ST	Holbrook
FN06-138	Vacant House	NW Corner Benson St and Norwich St	Holbrook
FN06-139	House	404 BENSON ST	Holbrook
FN06-140	House	414 Benson	Holbrook
FN06-141	House	415 CENTER AVE	Holbrook
FN06-142	Vacant House	627 NORWICH ST	Holbrook
FN06-143	House	400 MEREDITH ST	Holbrook
FN08-001	House	201 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-002	House	203 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-004	House	202 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-005	House	204 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-007	Brooks	229 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-008	Commercial Building	324 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-010	House	402 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-011	Granada Theater	409 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-013	House	410 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-014	House	407 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-015	House	407 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-016	Building	314 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-020	Commercial Building	N Railway St bt Ewing and East Sts	Oxford
FN08-021	Train Depot	SW corner Ogden and N Railway Sts	Oxford
FN08-022	House	308 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-023	House	307 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-024	Oxford Municipal Utilities	W side Odell St at W South Railway St	Oxford
FN08-025	House	205 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-026	House	207 CENTRAL ST	Oxford

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN08-027	House	201 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-028	House	208 E CLARK ST	Oxford
FN08-029	House	210 E CLARK ST	Oxford
FN08-030	House	309 Clark	Oxford
FN08-032	House	401 Oak	Oxford
FN08-033	House	400 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-034	Commercial Building	504 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-036	House	502 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-039	House	601 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-040	House	603 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-041	House	605 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-042	House	811 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-043	House	807 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-044	House	804 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-045	House	801 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-046	House	713 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-047	House	711 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-048	House	707 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-049	House	706 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-051	House	705 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-053	School	SW corner Colorado and Ogden Sts	Oxford
FN08-054	House	701 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-056	House	501 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-057	House	504 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-058	House	507 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-059	St. Michaels Catholic Church	SW corner Bothwell and Central Sts	Oxford
FN08-062	House	805 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-063	House	811 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-064	House	902 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-065	House	903 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-066	House	805 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-068	House	706 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-069	House	607 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-071	House	511 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-072	House	500 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-073	House	507 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-074	Building	601 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-075	House	611 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-076	House	601 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-078	House	611 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-079	House	611 Cromwall	Oxford

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN08-080	House	705 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-081	Building	230 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-082	Auto Shop	SW corner Cornwall and Ewing Sts	Oxford
FN08-085	House	209 E NORTH RAILWAY ST	Oxford
FN08-086	House	N side N Railway St E of alley behind East St	Oxford
FN08-087	House	N side N Railway St E of alley behind East St	Oxford
FN08-088	House	NE corner East and Railway Sts	Oxford
FN08-089	House	402 East	Oxford
FN08-090	House	406 East	Oxford
FN08-091	House	408 Easy	Oxford
FN08-092	House	401 EAST ST	Oxford
FN08-093	House	412 East St	Oxford
FN08-094	House	416 East	Oxford
FN08-095	House	510 Cornwall St	Oxford
FN08-096	House	506 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-097	House	425 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-098	House	415 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-099	House	406 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-100	House	405 Silver St	Oxford
FN08-101	House	406 Silver	Oxford
FN08-102	House	408 Silver	Oxford
FN08-103	House	415 Silver	Oxford
FN08-104	House	416 Silver	Oxford
FN08-105	House	420 Silver	Oxford
FN08-106	House	422 House	Oxford
FN08-107	House	424 Silver	Oxford
FN08-108	House	SE corner Bright and Silver St	Oxford
FN08-109	House	424 Ideal St	Oxford
FN08-110	House	423 Ideal St	Oxford
FN08-111	House	419 Ideal St	Oxford
FN08-112	House	212 E CORNWALL ST	Oxford
FN08-113	House	209 EAST ST	Oxford
FN08-114	House	205 EAST ST	Oxford
FN08-115	House	207 E CLARK ST	Oxford
FN08-116	House	210 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-117	House	310 CENTRAL ST	Oxford

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN08-118	Building	SW corner South Railway and Central Sts	Oxford
FN08-119	House	205 W CORNWALL ST	Oxford
FN08-120	House	306 W Cornwall St	Oxford
FN08-121	Building	310 W Cornwall St	Oxford
FN08-122	House	308 W CORNWALL ST	Oxford
FN08-123	House	307 W Cornwall St	Oxford
FN08-124	House	203 W CORNWALL ST	Oxford
FN08-125	House	208 W CORNWALL ST	Oxford
FN08-126	House	206 W CORNWALL ST	Oxford
FN08-127	House	202 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-128	House	211 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-129	House	203 W CLARK ST	Oxford
FN08-130	George Mitchell Park	SW corner Clark and Central Sts	Oxford
FN08-131	House	112 W CLARK ST	Oxford
FN08-132	House	102 E CLARK ST	Oxford
FN08-133	House	104 E CLARK ST	Oxford
FN08-134	House	106 E CLARK ST	Oxford
FN08-135	House	202 E CLARK ST	Oxford
FN08-136	House	204 E CLARK ST	Oxford
FN08-137	House	214 E CLARK ST	Oxford
FN08-138	House	306 Clark	Oxford
FN08-139	House	302 Clark	Oxford
FN08-140	House	304 Clark	Oxford
FN08-141	House	306 Clark	Oxford
FN08-142	House	308 Clark	Oxford
FN08-143	House	305 Clark	Oxford
FN08-144	House	200 East	Oxford
FN08-145	House	204 East	Oxford
FN08-146	House	SE corner East and Cornwall Sts	Oxford
FN08-147	House	308 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-148	House	312 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-149	House	400 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-150	House	402 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-151	House	315 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-152	House	311 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-153	House	309 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-154	House	307 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-155	House	305 Cornwall	Oxford

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN08-156	Building	NW corner East and Cornwall Sts	Oxford
FN08-157	Building	SE Corner South Railway and Ewing Sts	Oxford
FN08-158	House	205 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-159	House	203 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-160	House	200 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-161	House	205 Ewings St	Oxford
FN08-162	House	500 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-163	House	504 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-164	House	510 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-165	House	600 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-166	House	604 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-167	House	610 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-168	House	300 W COLORADO ST	Oxford
FN08-169	House	702 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-170	House	706 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-171	House	708 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-172	House	710 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-173	House	800 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-174	House	802 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-175	House	804 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-176	House	806 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-177	House	808 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-178	House	810 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-179	House	812 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-180	House	307 W DERBY ST	Oxford
FN08-181	House	902 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-182	House	904 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-183	House	906 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-184	House	908 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-185	House	307 W CAMBRIDGE ST	Oxford
FN08-186	House	1002 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-187	House	401 W CAMBRIDGE ST	Oxford
FN08-188	House	909 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-189	House	907 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-190	House	903 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-191	House	401 W DERBY ST	Oxford
FN08-192	House	904 HOWARD ST	Oxford
FN08-193	House	906 HOWARD ST	Oxford
FN08-194	House	402 W CAMBRIDGE ST	Oxford
FN08-195	House	403 W CAMBRIDGE ST	Oxford
FN08-196	Oxford Cards	NW Corner Derby and Howard Sts	Oxford
FN08-197	Vacant Building	SE corner Howard and Derby Sts	Oxford
FN08-198	Oxford Medical Center	SW corner Howell and Derby Sts	Oxford
FN08-199	House	711 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-200	House	705 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-201	House	701 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-202	House	613 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-203	House	605 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-204	House	401 W BOTHWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-205	House	406 W BOTHWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-206	House	511 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-207	House	505 HOWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-208	House	505 Howell St	Oxford
FN08-209	House	500 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-210	House	506 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-211	House	508 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-212	House	210 BOTHWELL ST	Oxford
FN08-213	House	600 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-214	House	604 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-215	House	606 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-216	House	608 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-217	House	610 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-218	House	612 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-219	Assembly of God Church	700 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-220	House	702 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-221	House	704 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-222	House	708 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-223	House	710 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-224	House	712 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-225	House	800 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-226	House	802 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-227	House	804 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-228	First Baptist Church	801 Odell St	Oxford
FN08-229	House	219 W DERBY ST	Oxford
FN08-230	House	904 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-231	House	904 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-232	House	910 ODELL ST	Oxford

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN08-233	House	209 W CAMBRIDGE ST	Oxford
FN08-234	House	1004 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-235	House	203 W GARFIELD ST	Oxford
FN08-236	House	909 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-237	House	301 W DERBY ST	Oxford
FN08-238	House	809 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-239	House	713 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-240	House	711 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-241	House	707 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-242	House	701 Central	Oxford
FN08-243	House	613 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-244	House	609 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-245	House	507 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-246	House	505 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-247	House	503 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-248	House	501 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-249	House	205 W BRIGHT ST	Oxford
FN08-250	House	205 W BRIGHT ST	Oxford
FN08-251	House	500 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-252	House	502 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-253	House	506 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-254	House	508 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-255	House	706 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-256	House	710 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-257	House	712 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-258	House	802 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-259	House	804 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-260	House	806 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-261	House	808 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-262	House	810 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-263	House	812 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-264	House	908 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-265	House	1000 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-266	House	1006 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-267	house	1010 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-268	House	1100 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-269	House	1200 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-270	House	1206 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-271	House	1207 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-272	House	1205 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-273	Evangelical church	SW corner Grant and Central Sts	Oxford

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN08-274	Building	NW corner Central and Garfield Sts	Oxford
FN08-275	House	1009 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-276	House	1005 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-277	House	1001 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-278	House	911 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-279	House	909 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-280	House	907 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-281	House	905 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-282	Greenhouse	203 W DERBY ST	Oxford
FN08-283	House	813 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-284	House	807 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-285	House	803 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-286	House	801 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-287	House	713 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-288	House	711 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-289	House	709 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-290	House	707 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-291	House	703 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-292	House	701 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-293	House	609 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-294	House	607 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-295	House	605 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-296	House	603 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-297	House	601 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-298	House	511 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-299	House	509 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-300	House	505 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-301	Auto store	SW corner Ewing and S Railway St	Oxford
FN08-302	Oxford Market	116 S Railway St	Oxford
FN08-303	Post Office	112 S Railway St	Oxford
FN08-304	Commercial Building	110 S Railway St	Oxford
FN08-305	Commercial Building	108 S Railway St	Oxford
FN08-306	Commercial Building	106 S Railway St	Oxford
FN08-307	Village Office	330 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-308	Commercial Building	320 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-309	Bakery	316 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-310	Office	314 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-311	Commercial Building	312 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-312	Hardware	310 Ogden St	Oxford

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN08-313	Village Mercantile	308 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-314	House	208 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-315	House	130 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-316	House	104 W CLARK ST	Oxford
FN08-317	House	221 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-318	Oxford chiropractor	307 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-319	Bar	309 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-320	Laundromat	311 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-321	Oxford Thrift Shop	313 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-322	Prairie Petals	315 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-323	Commercial Building	317 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-324	Longbranch	319 Ogden st	Oxford
FN08-325	Law Office	321 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-326	Valley Real Estate	325 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-327	South Central State Bank	335 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-328	Spirit of the Rock Church	331 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-329	House	404 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-330	House	410 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-331	House	412 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-332	House	504 504 1/2 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-333	House	149 Bothwell	Oxford
FN08-334	Oxford United Methodist Church	600 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-335	Apartments	SE corner Colorado and Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-336	House	700 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-337	House	704 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-338	House	708 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-339	House	712 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-340	House	800 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-341	House	802 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-342	House	806 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-343	House	808 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-344	House	810 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-345	House	812 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-346	House	130 Derby St	Oxford
FN08-347	House	103 E DERBY ST	Oxford
FN08-348	House	101 E DERBY ST	Oxford

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN08-349	House	904 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-350	Building	SW corner Lincoln and Ogden Sts	Oxford
FN08-351	Apartments	920 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-352	House	101 W DERBY ST	Oxford
FN08-353	House	813 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-354	House	809 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-355	House	703 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-356	Museum of Oxford	600 Central	Oxford
FN08-357	House	511 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-358	House	509 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-359	House	507 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-360	House	505 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-361	House	501 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-362	House	103 W BRIGHT ST	Oxford
FN08-363	Century Link	155 Bright St	Oxford
FN08-364	House	105 E BRIGHT ST	Oxford
FN08-365	House	103 E BRIGHT ST	Oxford
FN08-366	Library	411 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-367	Housing Project	SE corner Bright and Central Sts	Oxford
FN08-368	House	402 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-369	House	406 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-370	Apartment	408 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-371	House	412 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-372	House	500 Ewing St	Oxford
FN08-373	House	502 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-374	House	506 Ewing	Oxford
FN08-375	House	508 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-376	House	510 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-377	House	600 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-378	House	602 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-379	House	604 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-380	House	606 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-381	House	105 E COLORADO ST	Oxford
FN08-382	House	103 E COLORADO ST	Oxford
FN08-383	House	104 E COLORADO ST	Oxford
FN08-384	House	609 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-385	House	607 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-386	House	509 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-387	House	507 EWING ST	Oxford
FN08-388	House	403 EWING ST	Oxford

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN08-390	House	410 Ideal St	Oxford
FN08-391	House	800 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-392	House	801 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-393	House	709 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-394	House	703 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-395	House		Oxford
FN08-396	House	610 Cromwell	Oxford
FN08-397	House	702 Cromwell	Oxford
FN08-398	St. John's Lutheran Church	418 Globe	Oxford
FN08-399	House	420 Globe St	Oxford
FN08-400	House	422 Globe St	Oxford
FN08-401	House	606 Bright St	Oxford
FN08-402	House	500 Silver	Oxford
FN08-403	House	514 Silver	Oxford
FN08-404	House	513 Silver	Oxford
FN08-405	House	507 Bright	Oxford
FN08-406	House	421 Silver	Oxford
FN08-407	House	417 Silver	Oxford
FN08-408	House	411 Silver	Oxford
FN08-409	House	409 Silver	Oxford
FN08-410	House	407 Silver	Oxford
FN08-411	House	405 Silver	Oxford
FN08-412	House	403 Silver	Oxford
FN08-413	House	401 Silver	Oxford
FN08-414	House	610 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-415	House	SE Corner Oak and Bright Sts	Oxford
FN08-416	House	402 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-417	House	404 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-418	House	406 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-419	House	414 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-420	House	418 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-421	House	422 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-422	House	SE Corner Oak and Bright Sts	Oxford
FN08-423	House	407 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-424	House	405 Oak st	Oxford
FN08-425	House	403 Oak St	Oxford
FN08-426	Mulligans	809 Country Club Dr	Oxford
FN08-427	House	721 Country Club Dr	Oxford
FN08-428	House	719 Country Club Dr	Oxford
FN08-429	House	717 Country Club Dr	Oxford
FN08-430	House	715 Country Club Dr	Oxford

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN08-431	House	711 Country Club Dr	Oxford
FN08-432	House	710 Country Club Dr	Oxford
FN08-433	House	714 Country Club Dr	Oxford
FN08-434	House	716 Country Club Dr	Oxford
FN08-435	Motel	NW corner Country Club Dr and Hwy 46	Oxford
FN08-436	House	300 Cornwall	Oxford
FN08-437	Barn	E side East N Of Bright st	Oxford
FN08-438	House	306 BOTHWELL	Oxford
FN08-440	House	704 CENTRAL ST	Oxford
FN08-441	House		Oxford
FN08-442	House	506 OGDEN ST	Oxford
FN08-443	Oxford Farmers Exchange	327 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-444	Office	306 Ogden St	Oxford
FN08-445	House	204 Struve St	Oxford
FN08-446	House	803 ODELL ST	Oxford
FN08-447	House	501 EWING ST	Oxford
FN10-002	House	408 GLENN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-003	House	207 DART STREET	Wilsonville
FN10-006	House	503 FURNAS ST	Wilsonville
FN10-007	United Baptist Church	NW Corner Iva and Main Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-008	House	503 MAIN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-010	Bank	Mid E side Main St between Omir and Railway Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-012	JB Andre Garage	NW Corner Main and Raymond Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-013	Church	207 DEARBORN	Wilsonville
FN10-014	Wilsonville Public School	Mid S Main and Dearborn Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-015	House	301 E OMIR ST	Wilsonville
FN10-016	House	501 DART ST	Wilsonville
FN10-017	House	300 E OMIR ST	Wilsonville
FN10-018	House	303 E OMIR ST	Wilsonville
FN10-019	House	409 GRACE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-020	House	500 GRACE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-021	House	SW corner Grace and Iva Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-022	House	600 WINNIE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-023	House	604 WINNIE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-024	House	609 WINNIE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-025	House	605 WINNIE St	Wilsonville
FN10-026	House	603 WINNIE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-027	House	SE Corner Iva and Winnia Sts	Wilsonville

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN10-028	House	509 WINNIE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-029	House	505 WINNIE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-030	House	203 E OMIR ST	Wilsonville
FN10-031	House	204 E OMIR ST	Wilsonville
FN10-032	House	400 WINNIE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-033	Lumber Shed	NW Corner Dearborn and N Railway Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-034	House	200 E OMIR ST	Wilsonville
FN10-035	House	500 DEARBORN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-036	House	504 DEARBORN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-037	House	508 DEARBORN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-038	Library	NE Corner Dearborn and Iva Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-039	House	505 DEARBORN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-040	House	SW Corner Dearborn and E Elm Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-041	House	705 WINNIE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-042	House	709 WINNIE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-043	House	301 E EARL ST	Wilsonville
FN10-044	House	N side Dearborn and Winnie Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-045	House	101 E EARL ST	Wilsonville
FN10-046	House	709 MAIN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-047	House	613 MAIN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-048	House	608 MAIN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-049	House	607 MAIN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-050	House	SW Corner Iva and Main Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-051	House	507 MAIN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-052	Retail	501 MAIN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-053	Commercial Building	Third NW Corner Railway and Main Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-054	Commercial Building	Second NW Corner Railway and Main Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-055	Commercial Building	NE Corner Railway and Main Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-056	House	103 W OMIR ST	Wilsonville
FN10-057	House	506 FURNAS ST	Wilsonville
FN10-058	House	103 W IVA ST	Wilsonville
FN10-059	House	103 W ELM ST	Wilsonville
FN10-060	House	201 W ELM ST	Wilsonville

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN10-061	House	609 FURNAS ST	Wilsonville
FN10-062	House	605 FURNAS ST	Wilsonville
FN10-063	House	601 FURNAS ST	Wilsonville
FN10-064	House	507 FURNAS ST	Wilsonville
FN10-065	House	504 DART ST	Wilsonville
FN10-066	House	508 DART ST	Wilsonville
FN10-067	House	203 W IVA ST	Wilsonville
FN10-068	House	205 W IVA ST	Wilsonville
FN10-069	House	603 DART ST	Wilsonville
FN10-070	Shed	205 W IVA ST	Wilsonville
FN10-071	Shed	202 W ELM ST	Wilsonville
FN10-072	House	701 DART ST	Wilsonville
FN10-073	House	602 GLENN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-074	House	509 DART ST	Wilsonville
FN10-075	House	505 DART ST	Wilsonville
FN10-076	House	501 GLENN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-077	House	411 GLENN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-078	House	405 W OMIR ST	Wilsonville
FN10-079	House	409 GLENN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-080	House	204 DART ST	Wilsonville
FN10-081	House	207 FURNAS ST	Wilsonville
FN10-082	House	206 FURNAS ST	Wilsonville
FN10-083	House	205 FURNAS ST	Wilsonville
FN10-084	House	202 FURNAS ST	Wilsonville
FN10-085	House	306 E RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville
FN10-086	House	104 W RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville
FN10-087	Commercial Building	202 MAIN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-088	Shed	204 MAIN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-089	Commercial Building	206 MAIN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-090	Commercial Building	208 MAIN ST	Wilsonville
FN10-091	House	205 WINNIE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-092	House	401 E RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville
FN10-093	House	308 E RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville
FN10-094	House	203 GRACE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-095	House	300 E RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville
FN10-096	House	301 E RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville
FN10-097	House	206 E RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville
FN10-098	House	204 E RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville

NeHRSI NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
FN10-099	House	201 WINNIE ST	Wilsonville
FN10-100	House	202 E RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville
FN10-101	House	106 E RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville
FN10-102	House	104 E RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville
FN10-103	House	102 E RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville
FN10-104	Commercial Building	102 W RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville
FN10-105	House	103 W RAYMOND ST	Wilsonville
FN10-106	House	SW Omir and Furnas Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-107	Commercial Building	NW Corner Railway and Main Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-108	House	SE Corner Elm and Glenn Sts	Wilsonville
FN10-042	House	709 WINNIE ST	Wilsonville

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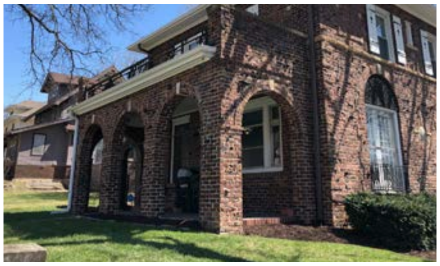
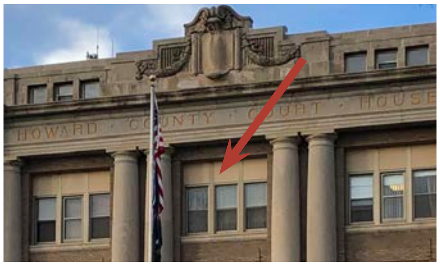
GLOSSARY

a

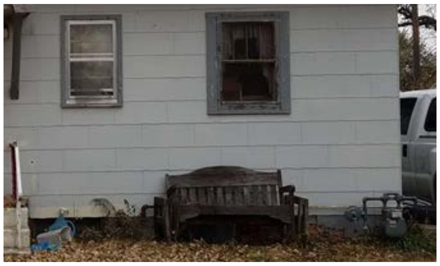
Arcade. A passageway with a roof, supported by arched columns.



Architrave. (1) The lowest component of the three main parts of an entablature, immediately above the column capital. (2) A moulded frame around a door or window.



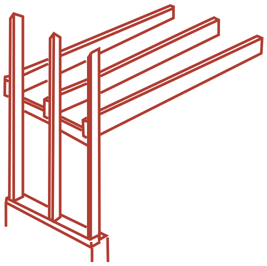
Asbestos Siding. A common cement siding product with added asbestos fibers to stabilize and fireproof the cement siding.



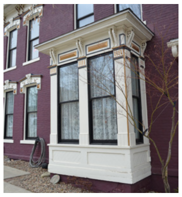
Asphalt Roll. An asphalt material roll used to cover the roofs of buildings. More common today is tab shingles which overlap instead of creating a smooth, uninterrupted roll like asphalt roll shingles.

B

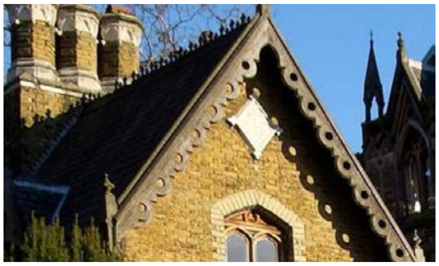
Balloon Frame. A type of construction using vertical studs extending the full height of the wall. Floor joists were then fastened to the studs with nails.



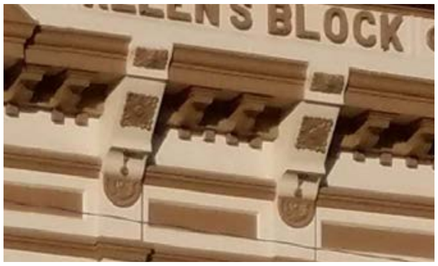
Bay Window. A windowed bay that protrudes from the ground for one or more stories. (Note difference between oriel window.)



Bargeboard. A board, usually carved, that is attached to the end of a gable.



Brackets. A projection that provides visual or structural support for cornices, balconies or other decorative feature.

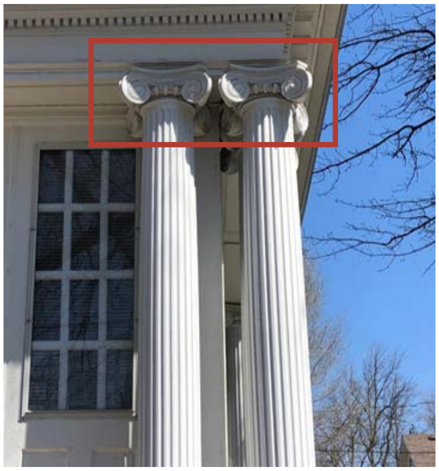


Building. A structure erected to house activities performed by people, unlike a structure which is not intended to shelter human activities.

C

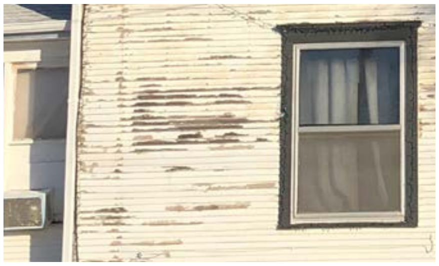
Circa, Ca, C. Used in exchange of the word "approximately" when estimating a building's construction date.

Capital. The upper portion of a column or pilaster that is distinctively treated.



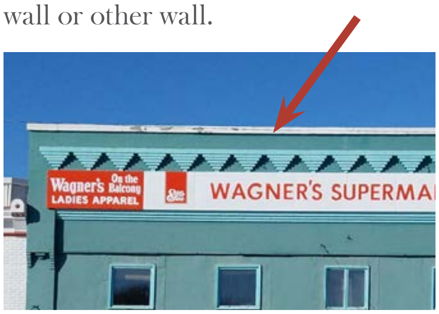
Cladding. External covering over a structure.

Clapboard. Thin, narrow boards used for exterior cladding.

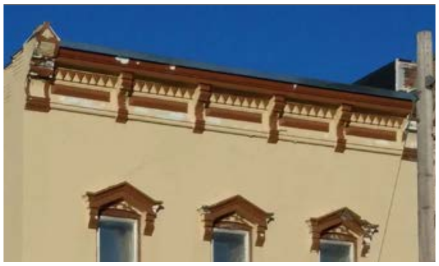


Column. A circular or square vertical support. See Capital.

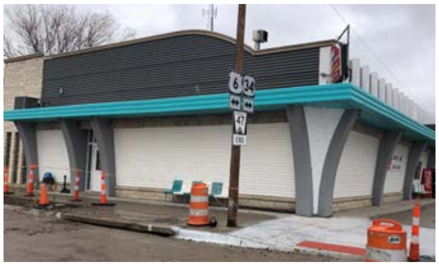
Coping. A finishing or protective course or cap to an exterior masonry wall or other wall.



Cornice. A horizontally projecting feature that surmounts a wall that is prominent, continuous and horizontal. The uppermost portion of an entablature.



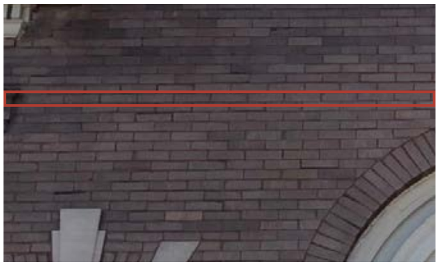
Contemporary. A style common between 1950 and 1980 most commonly characterized by Ranch and Split-level homes. This style also includes large expanses of glass, geometrical and angular shapes, and flat roofs.



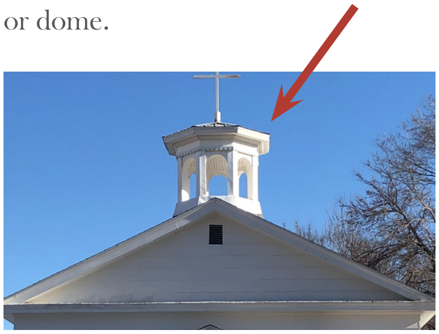
Contributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities for which a property is significant. The resource was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity, or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Contributing (NeHRSI definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that meets the NeHRSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, and was present during the period of significance. A property that contributes to the NeHRSI is generally evaluated with less strictness than for an individual listing in the National Register, yet more strictness than a building which may "contribute" to a proposed National Register district.

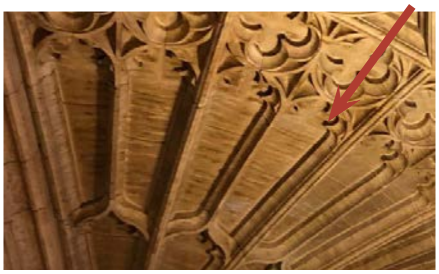
Course. A continuous layer of masonry, tile, shingles or other building material.



Cupola. A dome atop a roof or turret. This differs from a lantern which is a circular of polygonal turret with windows all around, crowing a roof or dome.

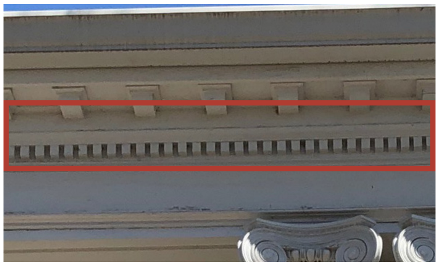


Cusping. Projecting points formed at the convergence of foils in Gothic tracery.

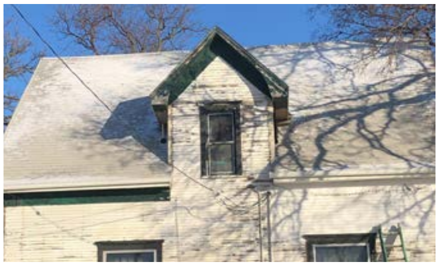


D

Dentils. Small rectangular block used in series to form a molding.

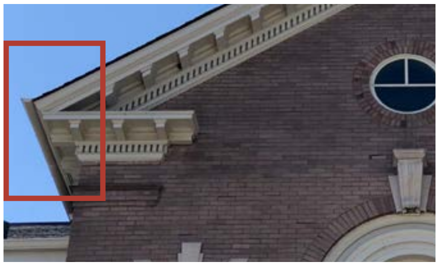


Dormer. A window that projects out from a sloping roof.



E

Eaves. The portion of a roof that protrudes from the wall.



Elevation. Any single side of a building or structure. Also known as facade.

Eligible. Properties that meet the National Park Service Criteria for nomination and listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

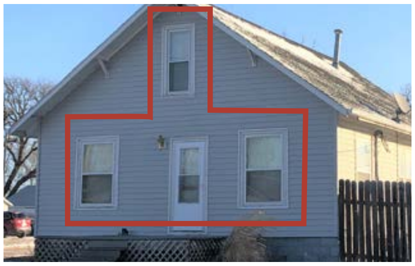
Evaluation. The process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and therefore should be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the criteria.

Extant. A building, structure, site, and/or object that is still standing or existing.

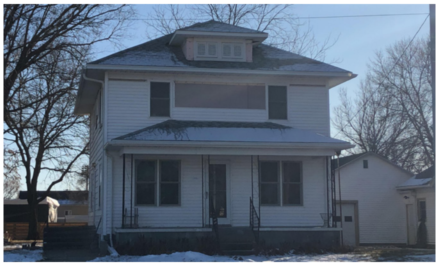
F

Façade. The exterior face of a building. Also known as an elevation.

Fenestration. The arrangement of windows and doors on a building.



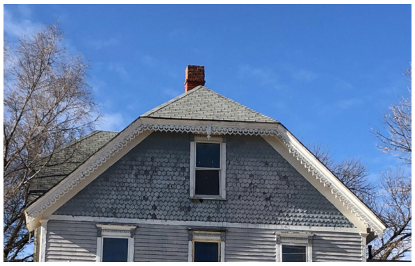
Foursquare. A style common between 1900 and 1930 characterized by its box-like massing, two-stories, hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves, central dormers, and full length front porch.



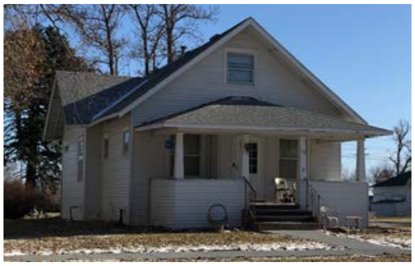
G

Gable. The portion under the pitched end of a roof.

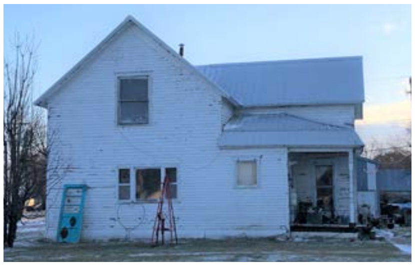
Gable, Clipped. The upper triangle portion of a roof that has been clipped.



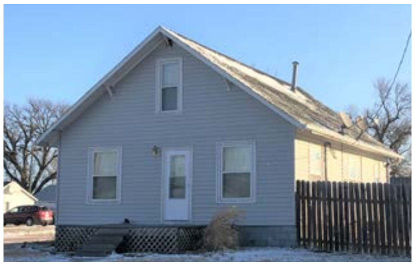
Gable, Cross. A roofline whose ridges intersect to produce a cruciform.



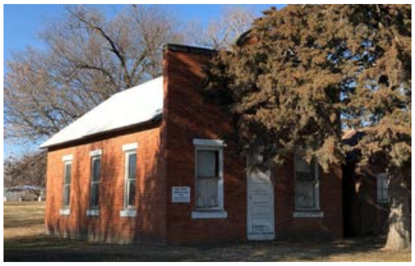
Gable Ell. Common between 1860 and 1910, this vernacular form of architecture is created when two gabled wings are placed perpendicular to one another to create a L shaped plan.



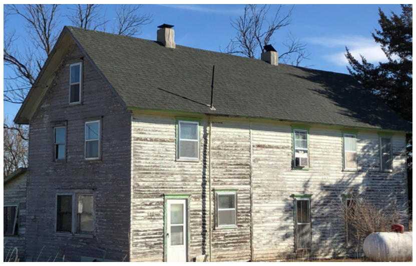
Gable, Front. Most common in homes, this building form is created when the triangular end of the roof faces the street.



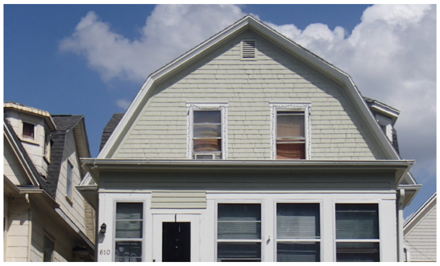
Parapeted (false-front). Most common in commercial buildings, this form is typically a one-and-one-half story front gable building with a square facade that extends vertically in front of the gable. These types of storefronts were most often used in the first commercial buildings constructed in a growing town.



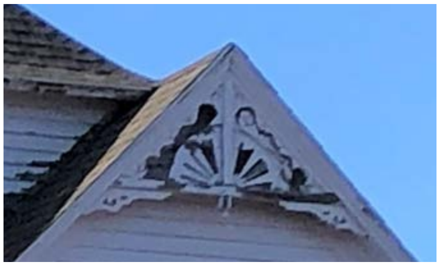
Gable, side. Created when the triangular end of the roof faces the side property lines.



Gambrel Roof. A roof in which two slopes create a ridge, the lower slope having a steeper pitch.



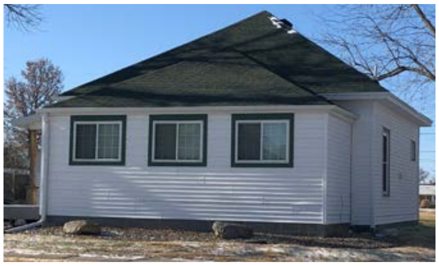
Gingerbread. Heavy, superfluous ornamentation.



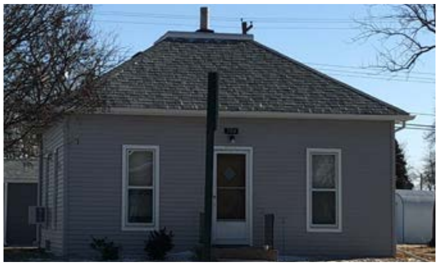
H

Hard Board. Known also as pressboard or synthetic wood siding, hardboard is siding comprised of wood fibers, flakes, or chips held together by glues and resins.

Hipped Roof. A roof type formed by the meeting of four sloping roof surfaces.



Hipped/Truncated. A roof type similar to a hipped roof, however the top has been cut off forming a flat horizontal surface.



Historic Context. A unit created for planning purposes that groups information about historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period and geographical area.

Historic Property. A district, site, building, structure or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology or culture at the national, state, or local level.

I

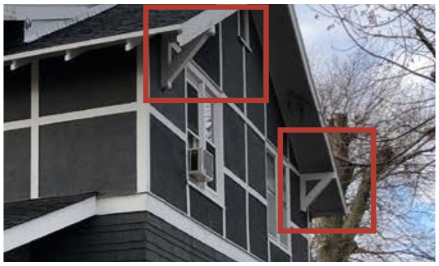
Integrity. The authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period.

Intensive Survey. A systematic, detailed examination of an area designed to gather information about historic properties sufficient to evaluate them against predetermined criteria of significance within specific historic contexts.

Inventory. A list of historic properties determined to meet specified criteria of significance.

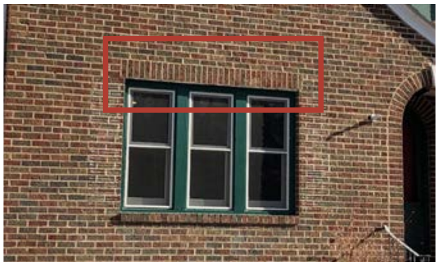
K

Knee brace. Diagonal support connecting two members that are joined at right angles.

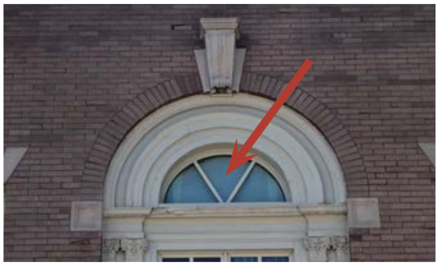


L

Lintel. A horizontal member supporting the weight above an opening such as a door or window.

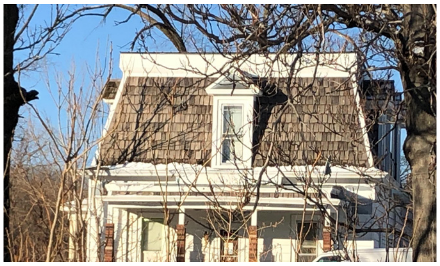


Lite (or Light). In a window, the openings between muntins and mullions; commonly called panes.



M

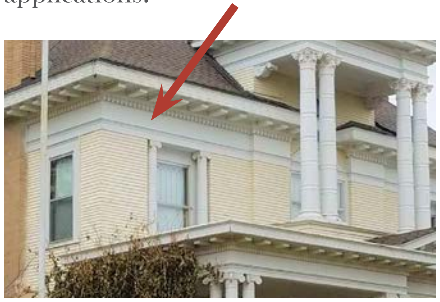
Mansard Roof. A two-sloped roof in which the lower slope is nearly vertical.



Materials. Integrity related to materials assesses whether physical elements used in a historic property remain as they did during the period of significance.

Multiple Property Nomination. The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property documentation form nominates groups of related significant properties. The themes, trends, and patterns of history shared by the properties are organized into historic contexts. Property types that represent those historic contexts are defined within the nomination.

Moulding. A contoured strip located just below the juncture of a wall and ceiling. Can also refer to trim in both horizontal and vertical applications.



N

National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The official federal list of districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that are important in the prehistory or history of their community, state, or nation. The program is administered through the National Park Service by way of State Historic Preservation Offices.

National Register Criteria. The established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

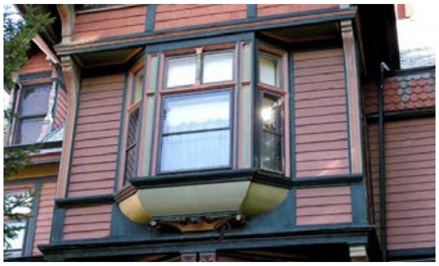
Nebraska Historic Resource Survey and Inventory (NeHRSI). A program managed by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office which includes reconnaissance and intensive level surveys and development of historic context reports in the state of Nebraska.

Noncontributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that does not add to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which a property is significant. The resource was not present during the period of significance; does not relate to the documented significance of the property; or due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity nor is capable of yielding important information about the period.

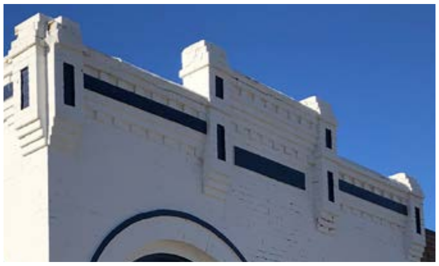
Noncontributing (NeHRSI definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that does not meet the NeHRSI criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, or was not present during the period of significance. Noncontributing properties are not generally entered into, nor kept in, the NeHRSI inventory; however, exceptions do exist.

O

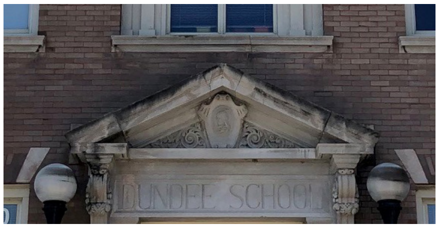
Oriel Window. A projecting window that juts out from the wall but does not reach the ground. (Note difference between bay window.)



Parapet. A low wall around a roof or platform.

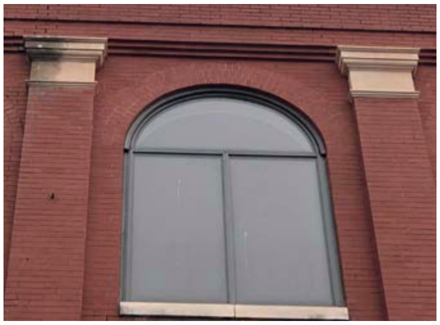


Pediment. A low gable, often triangular with a horizontal cornice and raking cornices above a colonnade, an end wall, or major division of a façade.

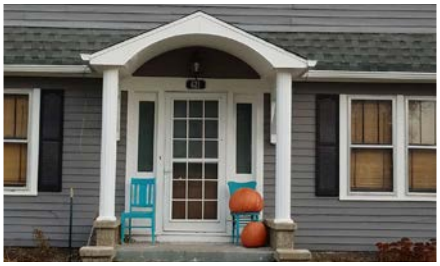


Period of Significance. Span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria.

Pilaster. A shallow feature that projects from the wall featuring a capital and base; usually imitating the form of a column.



Portico. A roofed entrance supported by columns on at least one side.



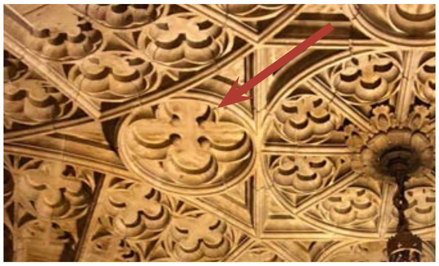
Potentially eligible. Properties that may be eligible for listing in the National Register pending further research and investigation.

Property. A building, site, structure, and/or object within a delineated boundary.

Property Type. A grouping of individual properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics.

Q

Quatrefoil. Pattern with four-lobed circles or arches formed by cusping.



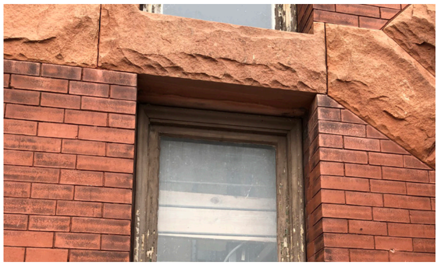
R

Reconnaissance Survey. An examination of all or part of an area accomplished in sufficient detail to make generalizations about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present.

Rehabilitation. The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Research Design. A statement of proposed identification, documentation, investigation, or other treatment of a historic property that identifies the project's goals, methods and techniques, expected results, and the relationship of the expected results to other proposed activities or treatments.

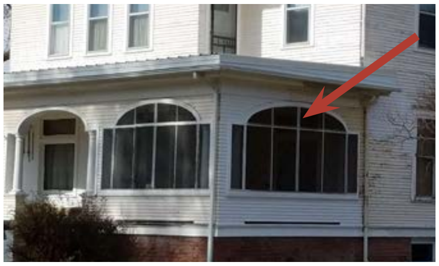
Rusticated. Masonry featuring large blocks, deep joints and roughened surfaces.



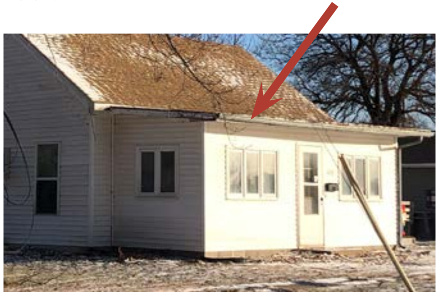
S

Sash. A fixed or operable frame in which pieces of glass are set.

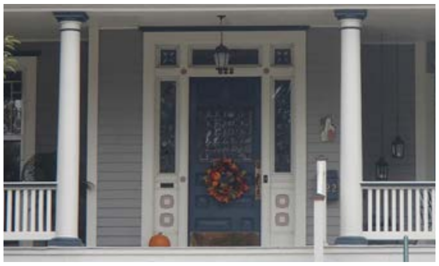
Segmental Arch. An arch that is less than half of a circle.



Shed Roof. A roof type created by an inclined plane, often found on later additions to residential buildings in combination with a primary gable roof.



Side Light. A fixed sash adjacent to a door or window opening.



Significance. Criteria for a historic property's significance focuses on historical, architectural, archaeological, engineering and cultural values, rather than on treatments.

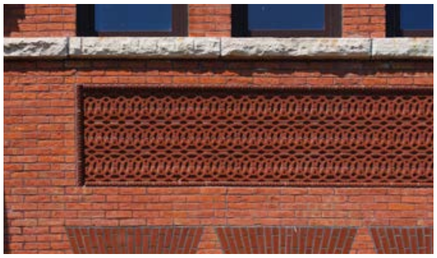
Site. The location of a prehistoric or historic event or building.

Structure. A construction not used to shelter human activities. Not to be confused with a building which is intended to shelter human activities.

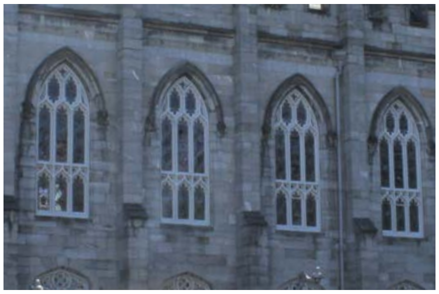
Stucco. A siding material made of Portland cement, sand, and lime applied in a plastic state to form a hard covering.

T

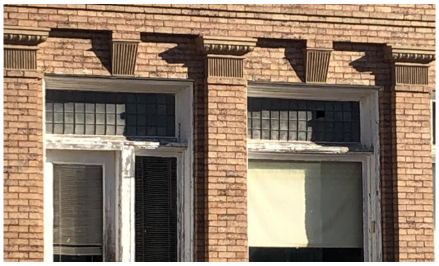
Terra Cotta. A hard, fired clay used for architectural ornamentation.



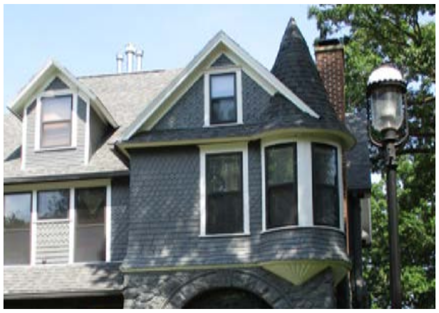
Tracery. Ornamental work consisting of branch-like ribs, bars as in Gothic windows, screens or panels.



Transom Light (or Transom Window). A window above a door or window; sometimes operable. Transom lights can be rectangular or arched.

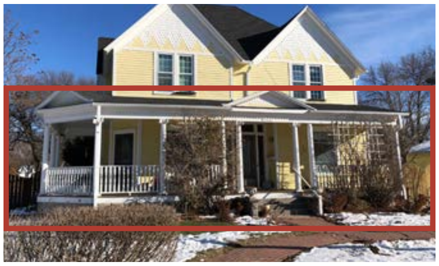


Turret. A small tower engaged into the building. Typically rounded and corbeled off of a corner.



V

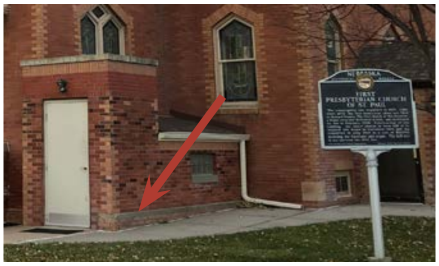
Veranda. A large, open porch that is typically roofed and partially enclosed.



Vernacular. A simple, function building or structure lacking in detail.

w

Water table. A projecting string course, molding or ledge which is used to shed rainwater from the building.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